



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-144
Thursday
26 July 1990

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Further on ASEAN Annual Meeting in Jakarta

'Excerpt' of Thai Speech

BK2607095590 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 24 Jul 90

["Excerpt" of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's speech at the opening ceremony of the 23d ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Meeting in Jakarta on 24 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Allow me also to welcome the normalization of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Indonesia and the People's Republic of China after a gap of more than two decades, and the proposed establishment of diplomatic relations between Singapore and the People's Republic of China. These moves will be beneficial to the reinforcement of regional peace and progress as a whole.

This time last year, I spoke of a new international trend and development that gave rise to hopes for sustained peace, security, and prosperity in our region. Only a few months thereafter, the world witnessed the end of the 40 years of post-war East-West international order, giving us even brighter hopes for the realization of a more peaceful and affluent world than we ever dared hope for only a few months earlier.

The changing political scenes and the natural moves toward market economy in Eastern Europe, the German unification, the recognition of interdependence, and the subsequent pragmatic undertakings by the major powers has brought the East-West relations to the unprecedented degrees of detente in the post-war history.

Indeed, this realism has created an age of accommodation where all nations should find themselves in the better climate of conflict, resolution, and reconciliation. The prevailing realism will require us to exert greater efforts to harness the current positive trend on the international developments to bring about an early settlement of the Cambodian problem. Since the Paris conference last year, there have been various traits of global and regional efforts to accelerate the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Now is the time to bring these efforts together under the framework of the Paris conference. ASEAN must continue to ensure that all roads lead to the PICC [Paris International Conference on Cambodia].

At the regional level, the informal meeting on Cambodia, or the IMC, in Jakarta early this year was significant in illuminating and riveting our attention on crucial issues of the settlement. The IMC, due to the herculean efforts of our chairman, has progressed on several of these issues, thereby providing us with necessary building blocks for a comprehensive political settlement.

The Tokyo meeting in June this year represented an attempt to revive the negotiating process. We appreciate Japan's contribution in lending a hand to bring the Cambodian parties together in order to maintain the momentum of the peace process. In this connection, the

Tokyo communique successfully linked the issues of voluntary cease-fire with the establishment of the supreme national council, or the SNC, and called for an early reconvening of the Paris conference, thereby laying down concrete steps to be taken toward achieving a comprehensive political settlement under the PICC framework.

These regional efforts complement the global efforts of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, who have expressed support for the enhanced United Nations role in Cambodia during the transitional period, an idea initially proposed by Australia. The permanent five, during the past five meetings, have made substantial progress from laying down general principles to drafting a blueprint for a comprehensive political solution. ASEAN should continue to coordinate our regional efforts with those of the permanent five in order to accelerate the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

As we approach the final phase of the Cambodian problem, it is appropriate for ASEAN to remind the world once again where we stand. A primary objective of ASEAN all along has been to promote self-determination for the Cambodian people through free and fair elections. In this regard, equal opportunity must be given to each and every Cambodian who seeks to stand before the judgment of the people. To deny them such a right would make a mockery to the call for self-determination. After all, the supreme voice in Cambodia belongs to none but its own people.

On the economic front, it could hardly be overemphasized that ahead of us are the bright prospects for economic progress and cooperation. The Uruguay Round itself is drawing to an end, and it is necessary for all of us to contribute to its successful conclusion. At the same time, we must not fail to recognize that in this new economic environment, competitiveness and efficiency are the key prerequisites to any nation's continued well being and prosperity. On the other hand, while serious global economic and political adjustments are taking place, we have moved into the [word indistinct] world where linkage and economic interdependence among the various regions are of particular importance. The European Community's integration into a single market in two year's time, the establishment of free trade areas between the United States and Canada, the United States and Israel, and the United States and Mexico, to name but a few, represent such a trend.

The emergence of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] is certainly another international development which, if successfully implemented, would be the Asia-Pacific's response to such economic changes. Yet, all the APEC participants have expressed the view that for APEC to succeed, ASEAN must have a key role in it. So how would ASEAN fare in this evolving world of competitiveness, maximize its role in the APEC structure, and benefit from those inviting opportunities? The third ASEAN summit has set pace for the enhancement

and strengthening of intra-ASEAN economic cooperation. In this regard, our economic ministers must be congratulated for these commendable efforts in embarking on a policy to establish a bolder and more innovative approach to the ASEAN economic cooperation. The process will involve some careful adjustments, drafting restructuring of the ASEAN mechanism, or even sacrifices on the part of all above, but we must persevere. The program to establish product communities, free flow of goods and investments, the harmonization of customs codes and standardization of customs documentation, and emphasis on market-oriented rather than project-oriented cooperation are some of the measures that we need to seriously look into.

In my view, ASEAN restructuring should also affect and strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat, which, more than any time in the past, requires a great deal more professionalism to cope with the increasing ASEAN activities and the changing world situation. Thinking of the role and responsibilities of the ASEAN Secretariat should be a useful exercise for the coming year. In the past, ASEAN may have considered the possibilities of strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat on several occasions, but the major difference this time is that there certainly exists a serious political role among the ASEAN for a concrete move in this regard. Clearly, it is to the future, not to the present or the past, that we must address ourselves. The age of uncertainty is now behind us. The peace and economic progress made by our people have given us the confidence to further expand our horizon and enhance our constructive role in the international arena. With such sweeping and unprecedented changes and the new developments unfolding before us, now more than ever, the time has come to seriously consider another summit as called for by my prime minister, a call which I myself reiterated in Bandar Seri Begawan last year. It has been two and a half years since the last meeting of the heads of governments. Let us review what we have accomplished. Let us inject further momentum into the tasks that remain unfinished, and let us above all chart out a course to meet the challenges now and in the years ahead.

Alatas on Refugee Issue

BK2507081990 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Report by station correspondent Kabul Budiono]

[Excerpts] A statement on the refugee problem issued by the ASEAN foreign ministers on the first day of their annual meeting said that Vietnam and the United States had adopted an inconsistent stance on an international conference on the treatment of refugees. [passage omitted]

In speaking to newsmen after the closed-door session yesterday, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas also spoke on the issue of refugees and non-refugees.

[Begin Alatas recording] The Comprehensive Plan of Action [CPA] stipulates that effective from a certain date, called a cut-off date [two preceding words in

English], all incoming boat people will not be automatically considered as refugees and will instead undergo a screening process. Those who pass the screening process will be regarded as genuine refugees. Those who do not pass the screening, or those who do not suffer political persecution at home, will be called non-refugees. The CPA stipulates that we are supposed to give temporary accommodation to the genuine refugees, but their final resettlement point will be at their final destination [two preceding words in English]. We want to speed up this resettlement process. As for the non-refugees, the CPA says they must go home. This is in accordance with international conventions. Otherwise, people can enter any country and force that country to allow them to settle there while in fact they are not refugees and just ordinary immigrants. Now, if you try to enter the United States and claim that you suffer political persecution in Indonesia, they will certainly kick you out if you cannot prove your claim. But now we are asked to accept those Vietnamese people forever. So we said that is against the [words indistinct]. Therefore, we want this issue of non-refugees to be solved soon. In fact, we are being patient enough in this matter by being willing to sit down and hold negotiations. Now we are going to adopt a stronger joint stand. [end recording]

The six ASEAN foreign ministers also agreed that it is not necessary to hold another meeting on refugees before there are clear signs that Vietnam and the United States are ready to show their political will on the issue of forced repatriation for refugees or non-refugees.

On the second day of their meetings in Jakarta today, in addition to discussing the refugee problem, ASEAN foreign ministers will also discuss the Cambodian issue and the intra-ASEAN cooperation.

At the end of their meeting in Jakarta today, the ASEAN foreign ministers will issue a joint communique [two preceding words in English], which will also include the issue of Cambodian boat people currently flooding several ASEAN countries.

Brunei Not Planning PRC Ties

BK2507123790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 25 (AFP)—Brunei has no immediate plans to follow Indonesia and Singapore in establishing diplomatic relations with China, Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah said here Wednesday.

Prince Mohamed, in Jakarta for the annual ministerial session of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), said there were no plans for any official talks with China "at the moment."

Noting that Brunei had sent officials to China in the past, he said there were "no problems" between the two countries.

Indonesia is expected to establish diplomatic ties with China next month, and Singapore has said it would open talks on formal relations after that.

The other ASEAN members—Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand—already have diplomatic relations with China.

Indonesian Plan on Cambodia

BK2607030590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[Report by Athawibool Srisuworanan, Kualchada Chaiphaphat]

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers yesterday threw their full support behind Indonesia's plan to organize a meeting between the four Cambodian factions in Paris by the end of this month, sources told THE NATION yesterday. The Indonesian move, proposed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, was designed as a countermeasure against the prevailing trend in Western countries to withdraw support from the resistance coalition and its representation of Cambodia at the United Nations.

Under the Indonesian plan, the leaders of the four Cambodian factions—the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the faction loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the Phnom Penh government—will be invited to Paris on July 30 to try to forge an agreement on a Supreme National Council. The council would take over Cambodia's UN seat and represent Cambodian sovereignty while a peace settlement is implemented.

The US government announced on July 18 that it would no longer support the resistance coalition because it felt it was being dominated by the communist Khmer Rouge. In line with an earlier declaration by the European Community, the United States said it would also seek to have the Cambodian seat at the United Nations vacated. ASEAN will try to have the UN seat transferred to the supreme council, which under the plan would comprise Cambodia's leading "personalities" rather than political leaders, an attempt to create a solution acceptable by all that was first proposed by the five permanent members for the UN Security Council recently.

If the factions are able to agree upon the supreme council, ASEAN will change the wording of its annual resolution on Cambodia to the UN General Assembly, by dropping its condemnation of the 1978 Vietnamese invasion of the neighbouring country. ASEAN felt that having the Cambodian seat simply vacated would complicate the current peace process and intensify fighting inside Cambodia, the sources said.

The sources said Indonesia would present a "single negotiating text" to act as a starting point for the new talks. The text would comprise every point that has been agreed upon by the factions since last August's international conference on Cambodia in Paris, the sources quoted Alatas as telling his ASEAN counterparts. Indonesia will work with France, its co-chairman last August,

in reactivating the Paris conference's coordinating committee to facilitate the new peace effort and in bringing other parties together for the talks.

Alatas, in a press conference yesterday, argued that the initiative was not simply a repackaging of the ASEAN-sponsored peace process because a "vast area" had been agreed upon at previous forums. But he declined to review the concrete steps ASEAN would take to see that Cambodia's UN seat is not vacated.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that ASEAN still had a chance to retain the seat for the resistance if "we fight hard enough in the UN General Assembly."

Other elements deviating from ASEAN's peace initiatives, such as the US policy shift, will be mentioned in the basic negotiating text in order to reflect every shade of opinion involved in the peace process, the sources said. According to the sources, the Indonesian initiative has already been conveyed to Chinese leaders in Beijing through its diplomats in Jakarta. China had been asked to persuade the Khmer Rouge, who boycotted talks last month in Tokyo, to attend the intra-Cambodian peace talks in Paris, they said. Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen will be asked to join the meeting by Alatas. It is expected that France will be asked to persuade Soviet leaders to talk with Vietnam about the initiative, the sources said.

Indonesia's plan of action will be the focus of talks when the ASEAN foreign ministers meet with US Secretary of State James Baker here on Friday. ASEAN is discussing whether to hold a special informal talk with Baker exclusive of their official meeting on Friday.

ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference Previewed

BK2607055690 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0453 GMT 26 Jul 90

[By Sukardi Abdul Ghany]

[Text] Jakarta, July 26 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia, ASEAN's country coordinator with the European Community (EC) at the Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) beginning here Friday [27 July], will raise four main issues on economics and environment during their "one-plus-one" dialogue. They are the impending creation of the single European market, assurance of continuous EC economic commitment in the region, countering allegations of the anti-tropical wood campaign, and environmental matters.

The dialogue, to be chaired by Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, who headed the Malaysian delegation to the just-concluded ASEAN ministerial meeting, will be held over two days beginning on Saturday. "Our views are representative of ASEAN's common stand for strong economic cooperation to ward off challenges together," he told newsmen here Thursday.

Officials had earlier expressed concern at the obstacles ASEAN is facing in trade relations with the EC and other

dialogue partners, especially on the question of market access for its products and the slow pace of industrial cooperation. The EC's impending evolution into a single market in 1992 has triggered worries in ASEAN that Western Europe might soon become a "protectionist fortress".

Officials have constantly reminded fellow members to remain united to face the challenges and the possible impact of a single Europe in the 1990's.

Abu Hassan said his delegation would seek further assurance from the EC that the creation of the single European market would not eventually lead to a trading bloc. Although the EC has allayed ASEAN fears over the single market and recent changes that have swept across Europe in its relations with the regional grouping's members, he said ASEAN would continue to press the EC for more liberal treatment at the dialogue here. "The same goes to issues on EC's recent aid to Eastern Europe. We would like to ensure that its commitment there will not affect its priority in this region," he added.

On Western environmentalist campaigns against logging in the region's rainforests, Abu Hassan believed ASEAN is better prepared this time in their unanimity to head off the threat to boycott tropical timber. "We are committed to carry out this task to counter the allegations of forest mismanagement," he said, adding that this would be followed by several missions to be sent to Europe, the United States and Japan to explain ASEAN's stand beginning next week.

ASEAN will also send a ministerial delegation, to be headed by Indonesia's minister of forestry, Hasjru Harahap, to those countries in October to lobby their governments to reject what they see as restrictive trade legislation on tropical timber.

Abu Hassan said global environmental issues which are of pressing concern to ASEAN countries would be given proper perspective too during the dialogue.

Representatives of the dialogue partners—Australia, Canada, the EC, Japan, New Zealand and the United States—will arrive Thursday. Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines have been appointed ASEAN's country coordinators for the direct dialogue with New Zealand, the United States, Australia, Canada, and Japan, respectively.

Australia, Canada Back U.S.

BK2607102190 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0855 GMT 26 Jul 90

[By Haris Syamaun]

[Text] Jakarta, July 26 (OANA-BERNAMA)—While ASEAN countries consider the United States' policy shift on Cambodia as unhelpful to efforts to settle the 12-year-old conflict in that country, its dialogue partners, Australia and Canada, are backing the American move.

Australian Foreign Minister, Senator Gareth Evans, who arrived here late Wednesday [25 July] to attend the post ministerial conference (PMC) with ASEAN tomorrow, said the U.S. move is "a very positive thing to happen" and "unlikely to hinder the peace process."

ASEAN foreign ministers declared at the conclusion of their two-day annual meeting Wednesday that they considered the U.S. policy shift on Cambodia as premature, untimely and unhelpful.

Meanwhile, Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, who arrived here Wednesday, also expressed his government's support for the new U.S. stand. He said the Cambodian resistance coalition government seat in the United Nations could no longer be retained as it only benefitted the Khmer Rouge, a partner in the tripartite coalition.

Senator Evans said the current U.S. position on the question of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's coalition government's seat at the U.N. was "no different from that which has been Australia's position for nearly the last decade."

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker announced in Paris last week that Washington was withdrawing recognition of the coalition's seat at the U.N. to open a direct dialogue with Vietnam and Cambodia.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said ASEAN is waiting to be "further informed and well-informed" about the American decision when Baker attends the PMC here. Ali suggested that ASEAN's position on the U.S. policy shift remained unchanged and if the six member group should be unsatisfied with Baker's explanation about the reasons for the policy change, ASEAN should continue to differ with Washington on the issue. "It would be all right for friends to be critical of one another over issues but this would not signify a decline in trust between friends," he said.

Baker is expected here late Thursday to join his counterparts from Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan and New Zealand at the PMC talks with ASEAN foreign ministers Friday.

Philippines To Continue Accepting Refugees

BK2607115190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 26 (AFP)—The Philippines plans to stick to its practice of giving temporary asylum to Indochinese boat people although it supported its neighbors' threat to abandon the policy, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said here Thursday.

Manila was "caught in this situation," with moral responsibilities preventing it from pushing boat people back to sea and economic difficulties constraining it from taking in more refugees, he told reporters here. "But principles always come first and our custom tells us to stand by our principles," he added.

Among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Malaysia and Singapore have taken a hard line on the refugee issue, while Indonesia and the Philippines have been more flexible. Foreign ministers of ASEAN, which also includes Brunei and Thailand, were expected to tackle differences with Washington on the refugee issue during talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker here in the next three days.

On Tuesday, ASEAN denounced the United States and Vietnam during the group's annual ministerial meeting held here, saying the two countries were to blame if an international plan to resolve the Indochinese refugee problem collapsed. They said in a joint statement that if Hanoi and Washington continued to oppose involuntary repatriation of boat people screened out as economic refugees, ASEAN could be forced to abandon temporary asylum to safeguard its members' national interests.

ASEAN countries and Hong Kong together host an estimated 100,000 boat people who are being processed for resettlement in third countries, with Philippine centers accounting for about 12,000 people.

On a bilateral level, Mr. Manglapus said he would discuss with Mr. Baker Washington's refusal to give guarantees to resettle Vietnamese people rescued by the U.S. Navy in international waters and taken to refugee centers in the Philippines. The U.S. Government has refused to set up refugee centers for this purpose in its territory, saying it would become a magnet for would-be economic migrants.

Pacific Forum To Focus on Environmental Issues

*BK2607095190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Officials from 15 South Pacific Forum member states have ended three days of talks which [words indistinct] agenda largely focusing on environmental

issues for next week's regional heads of government meeting in Vanuatu. An official of the forum Secretariat said the leaders' summit will look at a wide-range of environmental issues, including French nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll, waste dumping at sea, the destruction of coastal ecosystems, and mining pollution. The burning of chemical weapon stocks at Johnston Island by the United States will also be discussed as well as driftnet fishing by Asian fleets in the South Pacific.

The officials have been meeting in the Vanuatu capital, Port Vila.

Solomons Premier Not To Attend

*BK2607095390 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Solomon Islands Prime Minister Mr. Mamaloni will not attend the South Pacific Forum meeting due to be held in Port Vila next Tuesday. No explanation has been given for the change of plans but the Prime Minister's Office said the deputy prime minister, Mr. Danny Philips, will now lead the Solomon Islands delegation to the forum.

Prime Minister Mr. Mamaloni was understood to have been personally invited by his Vanuatu counterpart to attend the 10th anniversary of Vanuatu's independence celebrations next week. Mr. Mamaloni also did not attend last year's forum in Kiribati.

Solomon Islands opposition says it is disappointed at Mr. Mamaloni's change of plans. Opposition leader Mr. Andrew Nori said Solomon Islands image has already been tarnished by the prime minister's reluctance to attend important meetings overseas.

Japan**Gorbachev Threatenes 'To Cancel' 1991 Visit***OW2507160390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1549 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Moscow, July 25 KYODO—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on Wednesday denied the existence of a territorial dispute between Japan and the Soviet Union and threatened to cancel a planned visit to Japan next year, Japanese officials said.

Gorbachev, in a meeting with a Japanese parliamentary mission, said he could not but repeat his top aide Aleksandr Yakovlev's remark that there exists no territorial problem, according to the officials. The Kremlin leader told the mission that he would reconsider the planned visit if bilateral ties remain deadlocked or if the Japanese take up the territorial claim only. Gorbachev has repeatedly told Japanese officials that he would like to visit Tokyo in 1991.

Gorbachev was talking with the Japanese delegation led by House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi at the Kremlin for some 30 minutes. Sakurauchi urged at the outset of the meeting that Gorbachev make efforts to meet Japan's demand for the return of four Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido, the officials said. The islands, which the Soviet Union seized at the end of World War II, are Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomais located east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. Japan argues for concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet Union after resolving the territorial dispute.

Leaders of seven major economic powers, who met in Houston on July 9-11, took up the Japan-Soviet territorial problem for the first time ever and "took note of the importance to Japan of the peaceful resolution of the dispute."

The Japanese lower house speaker, who is here on a four-day visit through Friday, said that the Japanese have no perception that Japan fought with the Soviet Union during World War II because the two countries maintained a neutrality pact at that time. He also told Gorbachev that Japan has consistently maintained the argument that the four islands are Japan's inherent territory.

Gorbachev responded by saying that the Soviets and Japanese have different perceptions of history and that both nations suffered very much from the war. Gorbachev rejected Japan's call for the return of the territory, saying that realities exist on the basis of such sufferings and must be respected. The Soviet president criticized Japan for not honoring its words with deeds, pointing out that Japan's investment in the Soviet Union is very slow although Japan expresses the desire for an expansion of bilateral ties, the Japanese officials said.

Sakurauchi told Gorbachev that a wide range of discussions on political, economic and cultural affairs will pave the way for betterment of bilateral ties.

Kaifu on Gorbachev's Remarks*OW2607051590 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Prime Minister Kaifu, commenting on reports that Soviet President Gorbachev assumed a tough stance on the northern territories question during a meeting with House of Representatives Speaker Sakurauchi yesterday, said there is no cause for alarm. His remarks indicated a desire to watch future Soviet moves on this subject.

He made these remarks this morning in response to reporters' questions on reports that President Gorbachev, while talking to House Speaker Sakurauchi, asserted that there was no problem between Japan and the Soviet Union about the territories question. Mr. Kaifu said he wants to hear the details of Speaker Sakurauchi's meeting with President Gorbachev when Sakurauchi returns. He added, however, that he thinks there is no immediate cause for alarm, and indicated that he will calmly watch any future moves by the Soviet Union on this question.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto said during a news conference this morning that he thinks President Gorbachev expressed the Soviet Union's official position in response to Speaker Sakurauchi's statement outlining Japan's official position. He believes the Soviet Union simply reiterated that there had been no official change in the basic positions on the territories question.

He also said he thinks there will be no change in the scheduled visits to Japan by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in September and by President Gorbachev next year. He added that based on this belief, the Japanese Government will pursue further dialogue with the Soviet Union and expressed the hope that bilateral relations will improve through such steps.

Gorbachev To Visit 'As Planned'*OW2607055390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT
26 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Top government Spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said Thursday he expects Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Japan next year as planned, despite the Soviet leader's warning that he might cancel the trip. Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto said that there are also no changes in the visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze slated for September.

The spokesman said Gorbachev's comment in Moscow to visiting House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi that he may reconsider his planned visit to Japan reflected the Soviet official position that there is no territorial dispute with Japan. "Sakurauchi repeated Japan's official position on the territorial dispute, and the president responded with the official Soviet position," Sakamoto said.

Gorbachev was quoted as telling Sakurauchi on Wednesday he would have second thoughts about visiting Japan if the territorial dispute is the only topic to be taken up, or if relations remained deadlocked. Gorbachev also said he was compelled to repeat the Soviet official position that there is no territorial issue with Japan.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Thursday he did think the comments alone are reason for pessimism.

Japan intends to continue pursuing a policy of "balanced expansion" of relations, and seeking the return of the islands off Hokkaido, occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II, Sakamoto told a regularly scheduled news conference.

The spokesman denied that Gorbachev's remarks are related to the statement issued by leaders of seven major industrial nations at the recent Houston summit calling for a resolution to the dispute. It was the first time for the annual summit to address the issue, and its inclusion in a final summit statement drew sharp criticism from the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev's remarks Wednesday came in sharp contrast to earlier ones made in his last meeting with a senior member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in January. Gorbachev at the time welcomed a suggestion by former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that the two sides use "wisdom" to solve their outstanding problems. Japan is demanding the return of the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomais as a condition for concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Seized Fishing Boats 'Likely' To Return

*OW2407140890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT
24 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 KYODO—Ten Japanese fishing boats, seized with two sister boats for illegally fishing under North Korean registration in Soviet waters, are likely to leave Hungnam Port in North Korea for Japan on Wednesday at the earliest, Japanese Maritime Safety Agency officials said Tuesday. The officials said some of the 10 vessels informed their owners in Japan of their release by radio on Tuesday.

According to the officials, North Korean authorities completed investigations on an estimated 800 tons of salmon haul in the ships' holds on Monday. All the salmon will be handed over to North Korea, the officials said.

The 10 ships are expected to return to Japan on Friday, but it is not yet known at which ports they will arrive, the officials said.

Some 170 Japanese fishermen aboard the 12 North Korean-flagged fishing vessels were seized by Soviet patrol boats on suspicion of poaching salmon off Kamchatka Peninsula in late May. They arrived on July 14 at Hungnam Port from Nakhodka, the Soviet Far East port where the ships and their mainly Japanese crews had

been detained for questioning. The No. 58 Hoyu Maru and No. 68 Yamato Maru were released by North Korean authorities on July 16 after they were cleared of poaching charges since they had no salmon haul in their holds, and returned to Japan on July 18.

Four More Boats Released

*OW2607055490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0526 GMT
26 Jul 90*

[Text] Sapporo, July 26 KYODO—Four of the remaining 10 Japanese fishing boats, seized for illegally fishing in Soviet waters under North Korean registration, on Thursday left a port close to the Hungnam Port in North Korea for Japan, local maritime safety officials said.

The Soviet Coast Guard on May 30 brought 12 North Korean registered fishing boats with 170 Japanese fishermen aboard to Nakhodka, in the Soviet far east, for questioning over alleged poaching of salmon in Soviet waters. Two of the 12 boats last week returned from North Korea to Hakodate in South Hokkaido with 26 aboard. The second group of four boats released now are the No. 1 Tatsumi Maru, the No. 17 Kannon Maru, and the No. 78 Kofuku Maru, all of Iwaki, Fukushima Prefecture, and the No. 38 Fukucho Maru of Nemuro, Hokkaido, the officials said.

The four boats are expected to arrive in Japan on Saturday, they said. It is presumed that a total of 63 crew members are on board, but the exact number of fishermen has yet to be confirmed, the officials added.

The 10 vessels were moved to another port close to Hungnam on Tuesday and their cargo of salmon was unloaded, they said.

North Korea will release the remaining six vessels and their crew as soon as their catch is unloaded, the officials said.

Maritime safety officials will start questioning the captains and crewmen of the four boats upon their return over suspected violations of Japan's Maritime Transport Law banning the leasing of fishing boats without governmental permission.

Association Says USSR Stops Trade Payments

*OW2507110590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—The recent growth in Soviet arrears in payments for imports from Japan came to a halt in June, turning around from a six-month expansionary trend, a trade organization said Wednesday. Unpaid import bills owed by Soviet trading organizations totaled 446 million dollars at the end of June, nearly flat from the 444 million dollars at the end of May, according to the Japan Association for Trade with the Soviet Union and Socialist Countries of Europe.

The findings were based on a survey of 15 major Japanese trading houses over payment delays of 60 days or more after shipments, said the association, which groups private companies doing business with the East Bloc nations. According to the survey, the number of Soviet concerns with delayed payments valued at 1 million dollars or more was 24 at the end of June, down from 25 at the end of May.

Promsyrioimport, the Soviet trade concern handling steel and other industrial raw materials, was the largest debtor among them, with its payment delays totaling 169 million dollars.

Soyuzchimexport, the Soviet corporation specializing in chemical imports, came second with 151 million dollars in arrears on debts owed to the Japanese.

Assessing the statistics, association officials traced the flat growth in payment delays partly to the hesitancy among major trading houses to do business with Soviet concerns since this spring.

As another factor, they also pointed out that Soviet debtors may have begun payment on some import contracts after warnings from Japanese exporters. The Soviet payment problem has cast a shadow over trade between Japan and the Soviet Union, keeping exports to the Soviet Union on the wane. But an official at one major trading house said that Soviet payment delays appear unlikely to increase again because Soviet foreign-exchange conditions have been improving. "I believe this problem is passing its peak," he said.

Kaifu Discusses Prospects for Apology to DPRK

OW2607130490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Thursday Japan wants better ties with North Korea but indicated that a specific apology over Japan's past colonial rule as demanded by Pyongyang may not be forthcoming. North Korea has demanded that Japan apologize for its 1910-1945 rule of the Korean peninsula as one of the conditions for a rapprochement between the two countries.

Kaifu, outlining the government's Korea policy in a meeting with Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Vice Chairman Wataru Kubo, said Japan has already made an apology on its colonial rule of the entire Korean peninsula during South Korean President No Tae-u's visit in May.

Kubo met the prime minister to report on the visit he and a JSP delegation made to Pyongyang from last Friday. Kubo returned to Tokyo on Tuesday, bringing back a message from Pyongyang that North Korea will welcome a visit from a high-level delegation of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Kaifu endorsed the North Korea visit, saying Japan hopes to build genuine ties of friendship with North Korea. Kubo told reporters after the meeting.

Japan and North Korea do not have diplomatic ties, but the JSP, which has close ties with Pyongyang, has served as the key political link between the two countries. The Japanese Government hopes the LDP delegation to Pyongyang, to be headed by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, will help bring a breakthrough in establishing ties between Japan and North Korea.

Apart from an apology from Tokyo, North Korea has also requested that Japan pay compensation for its 35 years of colonial rule.

Government, Parties To Consult on DPRK Ties

OW2507160090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1545 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—The Japanese Government, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), are to start consultations soon on ways to improve relations with North Korea, strained over the detention of two Japanese fishermen in Pyongyang since 1983, government sources said Wednesday. High on their agenda will be three major preconditions recently mentioned by North Korea for breaking the stalemate in ties between Pyongyang and Tokyo, the sources said.

The move was prompted by a recent North Korean offer to invite a high-powered Japanese delegation to Pyongyang to discuss the issue.

JSP Vice Chairman Wataru Kubo disclosed the North Korean offer during a stopover in Beijing on Tuesday from the visit to North Korea of a JSP delegation, aimed at discussing bilateral and international affairs with Pyongyang leaders. The JSP, which has maintained relations with Pyongyang, is mediating in the government's efforts to open direct dialogue with North Korea.

The North Korean demands mentioned as preconditions by Kim Yong-son, a secretary of the North Korea Workers' Party, during talks with JSP delegation members reportedly involve a Japanese apology for its 1910-1945 colonial rule of Korea and compensation for past damage.

On Tuesday, the government indicated its preparedness to extend compensation to North Korea as it has done to South Korea. Isamu Beniko and Yoshio Kuriura, the captain and chief engineer of the No. 18 Fujisan Maru, have been held by North Korea since November 1983 following the defection to Japan by a former North Korean soldier aboard their freighter.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru is to head a delegation to North Korea in September.

Kanemaru To Visit DPRK in Sep

*OW2607012290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0102 GMT
27 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru will visit Pyongyang in late September or in early October as head of a ruling Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) delegation to win the release of two Japanese seamen detained by North Korea since 1983, LDP sources said Thursday.

Kanemaru made the decision to visit Pyongyang when he met two vice chairmen of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Wataru Kubo and Makoto Tanabe, on Wednesday night to be briefed in detail on their recent trip to North Korea.

A seven-member JSP delegation headed by Kubo visited Pyongyang from last Friday through Tuesday in an effort to improve Japan-North Korea relations and to pave the way for a visit to North Korea by Kanemaru, an influential figure in the LDP.

During talks with the JSP mission, Kim Yong-sun, a secretary of the North Korean Workers' Party, reportedly extended an invitation to Kanemaru to visit Pyongyang in September to discuss how to improve bilateral relations. On the issue of the two Japanese seamen held by North Korea on espionage charges, Kim was quoted as saying that Japan and North Korea will be able to discuss the matter from a humanitarian viewpoint.

Isamu Beniko and Yoshio Kuriura, the captain and chief engineer of the No. 18 Fujisan Maru, have been detained by North Korea since November 1983 after a former North Korean soldier defected to Japan aboard the ship.

Tanabe conveyed the North Korean invitation to Kanemaru and urged him to accept it, the sources said.

In response to a positive political signal from North Korea, Kanemaru has decided to visit Pyongyang on condition that his visit will lead to the release of the seamen. Kanemaru said the two countries should hold preparatory talks on his visit in Beijing or Pyongyang from August through September to assure the release of Beniko and Kuriura, according to the sources.

Japan and North Korea do not have diplomatic relations but the JSP, the largest opposition party, has traditionally maintained close ties with Pyongyang.

Grants-in-Aid to China Increase 'Sharply'

*OW2507110490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—Japan's extension of grants-in-aid to China increased sharply in July following its decision earlier in the month to resume its loan package, which was suspended since the military crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators in Beijing in June last year.

The government offered five cases of grants totaling 2,603 million yen to China in July, and additional offers will be made soon, according to the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau. Only one pending case of an aid grant was implemented for humanitarian reasons in March this year.

Japan notified China of its decision to unfreeze its 810 billion yen loan commitment to that country over the fiscal 1990-95 period after the Houston summit of seven advanced Western nations earlier this month.

The government joined Western nations in imposing economic sanctions against China following the Tiananmen Square incident, but exempted humanitarian aid from the action. Japan implemented four cases of humanitarian aid totaling 4,876 million yen in December last year to finance medical equipment for a hospital in Shanghai.

An additional grant of 500 million yen was provided in March to help China purchase fertilizers and agricultural implements necessary to boost food production.

Three of the five grants offered by Japan in July were new aid, symbolizing Japan's policy shift toward China.

Government sources said increased grants to China apparently were aimed at accomplishing Japan's pledge to provide 50 billion dollars in Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries for the 1988-92 period.

Panels Discuss Revision of Large Store Law

*OW2507082190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0713 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—Advisory panels to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu initiated discussions Wednesday to revise the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law as a follow-up to Japan's pledge in bilateral trade talks with the United States, MITI officials said.

A joint meeting between subcommittees of MITI's Industrial Structure Council and the prime minister's Small and Medium Enterprise Policy Making Council decided at their first get-together on the issue to come up with a recommendation around early December, the officials said.

Several joint meetings will be convened before a final report is issued on the desirable revision of the law to boost consumers' interest and make the procedure of opening large retail stores speedier and more streamlined, according to the officials.

Topics to be focused on at the meeting will include special measures to make it easier to expand floor space for imported goods, shortening the period required for coordination with small shops in the same geographical area, making the procedure for opening large-sized stores clearer and more transparent, and curbing local governments' own restrictions on activities of such stores.

The revisions in question were promised by the Japanese Government in the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, which concluded in June, in response to the U.S. criticism that the law hinders foreign access to the Japanese market. Japan has already implemented some steps in line with the SII report, including shortening the coordination period with small local stores to within 18 months, that do not require revision of the law. Further shortening of the period, as promised in the SII report, would require revisions of the law, MITI officials said.

Defense Budget Restricted to 5.84 Percent Growth

OW2607122690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—The government agreed Thursday to restrict the growth of defense spending to a 5.84 percent increase in the fiscal 1991 budget, the lowest growth target in 30 years, officials said.

The increase, based on the fiscal 1990 budget in which the growth of defense spending was targeted initially at a 6.35 percent rise, was agreed upon after talks between Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and Defense Agency Director General Yozo Ishikawa, they said.

The Defense Agency had been pressing for a 6.3 percent increase, citing the yen's weakening against the U.S. dollar which it said has pushed up the cost of purchasing defense equipment. But the Finance Ministry, backed by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, turned down the request in view of the easing of East-West tensions, the officials said. Kaifu has said Japan will consider the changing East-West situation in formulating the defense budget.

The growth target will be formally adopted by the Cabinet Friday as part of growth limits set for the budget for fiscal 1991, which begins April 1 next year. Among other key spending targets, the government agreed on a 9.7 percent growth target for foreign aid, known as Official Development Assistance (ODA), compared with a 9.4 percent guideline set for the fiscal 1990 budget, they said.

The agreement on the aid target came after Hashimoto met Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who had been seeking an increase of more than 10 percent to achieve Japan's pledge to extend 50 billion dollars in ODA over the five-year period starting in 1988, the officials said.

As earlier reported, the government tentatively agreed on a 4.4 percent growth target for general operating expenditures in the general-account budget.

Defense and ODA are among general-operating categories exempted from the 4.4 percent guideline. The general-account budget is a major part of total government expenditures, which encompass many special accounts and the fiscal investment and loan program, known as "the second budget." On the basis of the 4.4 percent spending limit, government ministries will present

budget requests by the end of August and the Finance Ministry will compile a draft budget for fiscal 1991 by December.

LDP Endorses Defense Increase

OW2507044590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—The National Defense Panel of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Wednesday endorsed the Defense Agency's plan to call for 6.3 percent year-on-year growth in the national defense budget for fiscal 1991, LDP officials said.

The demand, amounting to an increase of 262 billion yen from the current 4.16 trillion yen defense budget, marks the lowest growth rate for defense since 1981, but still ranks higher in comparison to the United States and European nations.

The Defense Agency asked for 6.9 percent increase for fiscal 1990 defense budget, but accepted a 6.35 percent hike. The Finance Ministry has indicated a desire to hold down the fiscal 1991 defense budget while the Defense Agency has sought at least 6 percent annual hike in defense spending.

Defense Agency officials said they need a 6.3 percent hike to about 4.42 trillion yen to maintain and improve fundamental defense capabilities and also to upgrade facilities for agency staff.

About 1.72 trillion yen (up 139 billion) is to be used for purchases under long-term contracts, 1.04 trillion (up 136 billion yen) for general expenses for housing, and 1.66 trillion (down 13 billion yen) for personnel and food expenses, the officials said.

Finance Ministry Plans Budget Growth Target

OW2407143490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1412 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 KYODO—The Finance Ministry plans to set a growth target of around 4.3 percent for general operating spending in the Fiscal 1991 budget, the biggest increase in 10 years, ministry sources said Tuesday.

The increase, based on the Fiscal 1990 budget, translates into expenditures totaling some 36.9 trillion yen, or 1.5 trillion yen more than the Fiscal 1990 budget, the sources said. The 4.3 percent increase outpaces a 3.02 percent growth target set for the Fiscal 1990 budget and marks the biggest growth since Fiscal 1982 when the ministry began keeping spending growth at zero in principle, they said.

The sharp increase reflects growth in public works spending following Japan's pledge made during the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks with the United States to boost such outlays significantly, they said.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is slated to adopt the spending growth target at a meeting on Friday, marking the first step by the Government toward preparing the nation's budget for the next fiscal year starting on April 1, 1991, they said.

General operating spending, the largest part of the general-account budget, covers defense spending, Official Development Aid, (ODA), and other spending categories linked to government operations.

On the basis of the spending growth target, government agencies will submit budget requests for Fiscal 1991 by the end of August.

The spending growth target, however, does not apply to defense spending and ODA. The Foreign Ministry has been pressing for growth of over 10 percent in ODA spending, saying such growth is needed to achieve a five-year plan to spend 50 billion dollars in ODA.

Based on such spending requests, the Finance Ministry will compile a draft budget by December and the ministries will begin the process of haggling over unallocated funds.

MITI Advisory Panel Discusses 1991 Policy

*OW2507110290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—An advisory panel to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Wednesday discussed the ministry's policy for 1991, focusing on the issues of distribution, the environment, and energy, MITI officials said.

MITI's Industrial Structure Council had a heated exchange of views over what should be the main targets of the ministry's trade and industry policy in the next year in line with the council's recent series of reports as well as the 1990 White Paper on International Trade and Industry, the officials said. The council is expected to draw up a recommendation by the end of August, according to the officials.

The topics taken up at the Wednesday meeting were all featured in recent MITI reports, so there were no completely new issues. They include restructuring the distribution system, administrative measures to cope with the rapid aging of society, recycling of resources, environmental protection, harmonization of Japanese systems with international standards, energy conservation, and augmentation of basic scientific research.

Agriculture Minister Leaves for Belgium, Ireland

*OW2407075090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT
24 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 KYODO—Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Tomio Yamamoto left Tokyo Tuesday afternoon for Brussels, on his way to Ireland, where he will attend a July 29-31 meeting of farm

ministers from the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and the European Community (EC), ministry officials said Tuesday. He will meet EC Commissioner for Agriculture Ray McSharry and other EC officials in Brussels.

Urges EC To Reduce Farm Subsidies

*OW2607042690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT
26 Jul 90*

[Text] Brussels, July 25 KYODO—Japanese Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Tomio Yamamoto on Wednesday urged the European Community to reduce farm export subsidies, a long-standing dispute between the EC and the United States, Japanese officials said.

In a meeting with EC Agriculture and Rural Development Commissioner Ray MacSharry, Yamamoto said export subsidies not only hamper world farm trade, but also constitute unfair competition against farmers in countries which import agricultural products, the officials said.

MacSharry explained the EC's position in ongoing international farm trade talks, telling Yamamoto that if Japan came to understand the EC's stance, the EC could easily accept Japan's view on "food security" in connection with its rice import ban, the officials said.

Yamamoto and MacSharry agreed it is impossible to eliminate agricultural protectist [as received] measures completely in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks, the officials said. They further agreed that consideration should be given in the trade talks to differences in agricultural structures between countries, the officials said.

Nuclear-Powered Ship Makes 'Emergency Stop'

*OW2507100290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Aomori, July 25 KYODO—The nuclear reactor of the Mutsu, Japan's only nuclear-powered vessel, made an emergency stop at 2:14 PM Wednesday in the Pacific but leaked no radiation, officials of the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute said.

The reactor automatically stopped when control rods came down following a signal of high temperature in the primary cooling water circuit. There was no radiation leak, the officials said.

The trouble-plagued 8,242-ton Mutsu has been undergoing nuclear-powered sailing tests at sea for the first time since it was built 20 years ago. The Mutsu was dry-docked in 1974, after its reactor leaked gamma rays.

The institute, a branch of the Science and Technology Agency, has spent more than 100 billion yen on the ship's research and development, including 12.5 billion yen overhauling the ship after the reactor accident.

Mongolia**Official Interviewed on Primary Election Outcome**

OW2507125190 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 25 Jul 90

[From the "Society Magazine" program: Correspondent's interview with Hurmetbek, deputy chairman of the Central Election Commission; place and date not given—quotation marks contain recorded remarks in Mongolian, fading into English summarization]

[Text] Last Sunday, on July the 22d, the first stage of elections to People's Hural of all levels was held in Mongolia for primary elections. Our correspondent met with deputy chairman of the Central Election Commission, Mr. Hurmetbek, and asked him to tell about the final result of the primary elections. Here is Mr. Hurmetbek:

"The July 22d primary elections to people's hural of all levels have been a success. More than 2,400 people who have been nominated as candidates to deputies to the People's Great Hural, the highest state power in Mongolia, underwent a primary selection at 238 constituencies where it was necessary to hold primary elections. All in all, there are 430 constituencies. The electors selected 799 candidates to deputies to the People's Great Hural to run for the final stage of the general elections on July the 29th. Ninety-two point four percent of the total electorate took part in the primary elections. As regards the primary elections to municipal and provincial people's hural, they show a 90.5 percent participation at 676 constituencies out of the total [of] 1,775 and revealed [as heard] 1,353 candidates to deputies. Candidates to the district people's hural of the capital city Ulaanbaatar were revealed at 175 constituencies out of the total 352 at which 92.3 percent of the total electorate took part. [sentence as heard] Generally speaking, voters show high social awareness in this year's elections, says Mr. Hurmetbek."

Speaking about the composition of the selected 799 candidates to deputies of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, Mr. Hurmetbek says the following:

"As regards the social composition of those 799 candidates to deputies, there are 18 workers, 51 livestock breeders, more than 700 representatives of intelligentsia and employees, five Buddhist monks, and the rest are students. As far as the political parties are concerned, from all the six officially registered political parties of Mongolia, the Mongolian Democratic Party and Democratic Association have preserved [as heard] 68 candidates, the Party of National Progress 15 candidates, and the Social Democratic Party 18 candidates, and the rest are the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] members and representatives of public organizations, such as the Federation of the Mongolian Trade Unions, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union, the Mongolian Women's Committee, which are participating in this year's elections in coalition with the ruling MPRP."

North Korea**Further on Preliminary N-S High-Level Talks****'Text' of Talks Agreement**

SK2607055790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0523 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Panmunjom July 26 (KCNA)—"The agreement on the opening of North-South High-Level Talks" was adopted at the eighth preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks held at Panmunjom today.

The agreement was signed by Paek Nam-chun, head of our side's delegation, and Song Han-ho, chief delegate of the South side.

Follows the text of the agreement.

Delegations of the North and South sides to the preliminary talks of North-South High-Level Talks reached the following agreement on the opening of North-South High-Level Talks with the premier heading the delegation of each side after having eight preliminary talks and two working-level contacts at Panmunjom in the period from February 3, 1989 to July 26, 1990:

1. The name of the talks.
The talks shall be called "North-South High-Level Talks" (hereinafter referred to as "talks").
2. The date of the talks.
The first talks shall be held from September 4 to 7, 1990 and the second talks from October 16 to 19, 1990. The date of the next talks shall be agreed upon between the two sides at each talks.
3. The venues of the talks.
The talks shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately, the first talks in Seoul and the second talks in Pyongyang.
4. The agenda of the talks.
The agenda of the talks shall be "on defusing the political and military confrontation and realising multi-faceted cooperation and interchange between the North and the South."
5. The composition of the delegations to the talks.
Each delegation shall be composed of seven members with the premier at its head and the delegates shall be of the minister and vice-minister level. The military delegates of each delegation shall not exceed two, with the chief of the general staff level included, each side deciding the number as it thinks fit.
6. The suites and reporters to the talks.
The suite members shall be 33 and the reporters be 50 each.
7. The forum of the talks.
The talks shall be held in public or behind the closed door. The main form of the talks shall be talks between the two delegations and *tete-a-tete* between the premiers and departmental talks may also be held within the framework of the full-dress talks, if necessary.

8. Adoption of memorandums of agreement

The memorandum of the agreement shall be drafted in two copies, each of which shall be exchanged after being signed by the heads of the delegations.

9. Recording of the talks

Each side shall stenograph, tape-record or video-record the talks, as it thinks convenient.

The host side shall provide the other side with duplex lines of tape-recording relay and send ultrashort waves to the other side's area for television video-recording.

10. Report about the talks.

Each side shall report the talks as it thinks convenient.

The points agreed upon at the talks might be, if necessary, formulated and published jointly by agreement between the sides.

11. Signs and facilities in the room of the talks

A. There shall be no sign in the room of the talks.

B. The host side shall install no other facilities than those needed for the talks in the room.

C. The host side shall install and provide communications facilities in the room of the talks and places of functions including the lodgings so that the delegation and reporters of the other side could have quick contact with their own side.

12. Guarantee of personal safety

A. The host side shall hand to the other side at Panmunjom five days before the talks a note signed by its premier guaranteeing the safety of the personnel of the other side in its area.

B. The host side shall guarantee the inviolability of the documents, communications, office supplies, films, audio and video tapes, news coverage handbooks, news materials and other things needed for the talks which are possessed by the personnel of the other side.

13. Insignia and ID cards of delegation members

A. The members of each delegation shall carry ID cards issued by their premier.

Each side shall provide its personnel with insignia as it thinks fit to indentify them.

B. The journalists shall wear press armbands.

14. Formalities of travel between the North and the South.

A. Each side shall hand over the lists of the travelers to the other side's area five days before the talks.

B. The lists shall carry the names, sexes, positions of the persons in the delegation and their photographs.

C. If there is a change after the delivery of the lists, it shall be informed through the hot line first and then be conveyed through Panmunjom in the form of document.

D. The means of trip shall be the airplane, car or train. Each side shall use its own plane and it will fly directly between Pyongyang (Sunan Airport) and Seoul (Kimp'o Airport).

E. When the sides go to the other side by land, they shall pass through Panmunjom and use cars or train provided by the host side in its area.

F. The host side shall receive the personnel of the other side after verifying them according to the list it received and do the same when they go back.

15. Activities of reporters.

A. The host side shall ensure the activities of the reporters from the other side during their stay.

B. The sides shall seek the correctness and impartiality of reports with a view to promoting reconciliation and unity, trust and understanding.

16. Sojourn.

The period of stay in the other side's area shall be three nights and four days and this may be readjusted by agreement between the sides.

The host side shall inform the other side of the itinerary five days before the talks and it shall be confirmed by agreement.

17. Offering of conveniences.

A. The host side shall provide all conveniences including lodging and boarding, traffic, communications and medical assistance during their stay in its area.

B. The sides shall follow the guidance and order of the host side during the stay.

C. The host side shall undertake the mail delivery for the guests twice a day during their stay.

18. The hot line.

The sides shall use the hot line existing between Pyongyang and Seoul and, if necessary, more links may be laid by agreement.

19. Effectuation of agreement.

The agreement shall come into effect from the time the sides sign and exchange it.

Points of agreement can be cancelled or revised by agreement.

North Delegate Speaks

*SK2607105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1047 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Panmunjom July 26 (KCNA)—The eight preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks was held today at the Tongil House in our portion of Panmunjom.

Five delegates with Paek Nam-chun, councillor of the Administration Council, at the head were present on our side and five delegates on the South side at the talks.

The sides signed and published an agreement on the opening of the North-South High-Level Talks amid great interest of the entire fellow countrymen in the North and the South and the world's peaceloving people.

The agreement was signed by Paek Nam-chun, head of our side's delegation, and Song Han-ho, chief delegate of the South side, and copies of it were exchanged.

After the signing of the agreement, Paek Nam-chun made a closing address at the preliminary talks.

With the agreement on the opening of the North-South High-Level Talks published, he said, the one and half year old preliminary talks have come to a close today and the full-dress talks will begin soon.

The North and the South should make the upcoming full-dress talks a fruitful dialogue which will terminate confrontation and bring about a substantial turning

point for peace and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the nation's desire for reunification.

In achieving the peace and peaceful reunification of the country, no other task is more important and urgent than to remove the acute political and military confrontation between the North and the South.

We should put an end by all means to the division imposed upon us by outside forces and build a reunified motherland independent, neutral and peaceful, in this land in the 1990s without fail, he stressed.

If one continues to peddle abroad the reunification question, an internal affair of the nation, and continues "activities" for legalizing the division of the country, far from trying to settle this question through North-South dialogue, it will be an act throwing a wet blanket over the opening of the North-South High-Level Talks, he warned.

North Reacts to South's 'Interference' in Rally

ROK's 'Impure Purpose' Seen

*SK2607001190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Statement of North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally released in Pyongyang on 26 July—read by announcer]

[Text] The Pan-National Rally, in which the delegates of all strata of people in the North, the South, and overseas are participating, is being successfully prepared amid great support and expectations of the entire nation. The second round of the preliminary contact, which will finalize the working preparations for the rally to be held 20 days from now, will be conducted today, the delegates to participate in it are coming to Seoul, and even the schedule of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] for greeting and welcoming the delegates from the North and overseas has been made public. This is arousing fellow countrymen's joy, drawing the attention of the people at home and abroad.

At this very juncture, unusual moves are being witnessed in South Korea, causing deep concern among the world's people. According to a report, 58 government-fabricated and government-patronized antireunification organizations in Seoul, such as the Central Committee for National Unification of Korea [minjok tongil hyobuihoe], the Promotion Committee for Reunion of 10 Million Displaced Families, and the National Council of Women [hanguk yosong tongmaeng], have unilaterally decided to participate in the Pan-National Rally and have agreed among themselves to wedge themselves into it, beginning with the preliminary contact to be conducted today. Moreover, even the Pan-National Union for Liberal Democracy [hanguk chayu chongyonmaeng], an anticommunist splittist group, is daring to poke its face into the rally.

We can never treat with goodwill the attempt of these government-fabricated anti-reunification organizations, which were fabricated by the South Korean authorities and have opposed the Pan-National Rally directly and indirectly, serving as an instrument of the authorities and obstructing its preparatory work, so as to wedge themselves into the rally.

The Pan-National Rally is a ground of historic dialogue among the national and democratic organizations and figures representing the will of the compatriots of all strata in the North, the South, and overseas who truly desire national conciliation and unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and it is a sacred ground for national harmony and reunification. This, therefore, totally disqualifies participation of any organization or individual that seeks perpetual division toward two Koreas rather than reunification toward one fatherland, and schemes for North-South confrontation rather than national harmony.

This characteristic of the Pan-National Rally and the qualification for participation in it have been decided upon by South Korea's Chonminnyon, by us on the North side, and the overseas headquarters for the promotion of the Pan-National Rally through mutual discussion, as is well known to the world.

Despite this, the anticommunist and antireunification organizations are attempting to wedge themselves into it now with the rally near at hand. This cannot be considered separately from the so-called three ministers' joint news conference, which the South Korean authorities held, in which they called for the participation of various strata of people in the Pan-National Rally. Here we can well assume the South Korean authorities are seeking the impure purpose of aborting the Pan-National Rally, turning it into a shambles by pushing the anticommunist organizations into it.

We already have clarified that if the South Korean authorities persistently want to participate in the Pan-National Rally, as decided at the preliminary meeting of the rally regarding the qualifications for participating in it, they should clearly express the position of opposing the maneuvers for fabricating two Koreas and for perpetuating the division of the country, seeking reunification, and supporting the three principles for national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity with actual deeds, not with empty talk.

Also, we have clarified that if the South Korean authorities want to participate in the historic rally for national reconciliation and peaceful reunification, they should release those figures who visited North Korea, including Rev. [Reverend] Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong, and Fr. [Father] Mun Kyu-hyon, as well as all cadres and members of all national and democratic organizations in South Korea, including the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] and the National Council

of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], who have been imprisoned simply because they advocated reunification.

Such a stand of our side is extremely just in light of the character of the Pan-National Rally and its basic purpose and in light of the spirit of the agreement among the North, South, and overseas sides regarding the qualifications for participation in the rally, and it is a small, just demand for the successful convocation of the rally.

If the South Korean authorities sincerely want to participate in the Pan-National Rally, they should accept this just, national demand. This notwithstanding, turning away even the primary demand of the nation, the persons in authority of South Korea are attempting to have government-manufactured, antireunification organizations wedge themselves into the sacred rally without regretting the wrong attitude they have assumed thus far toward the Pan-National Rally. This is preposterous.

On 25 July, 58 government-manufactured and government-patronized organizations in South Korea were rude enough not only to unilaterally decide to participate in the Pan-National Rally, but also to assume a brazen-faced and arrogant attitude, claiming the door should be opened to all organizations and individuals which want to participate in the rally. This cannot be construed otherwise than as a provocative act which reconstructs the previous habit of playing the role of shock brigades of the authorities.

It is too obvious that if government-manufactured and government-patronized organizations in South Korea participate in the Pan-National Rally, the sacred character and purpose of this rally will cloud, great difficulties and obstacles will be created to the successful progress of the rally, and, eventually, the rally itself will end in rupture.

If government-manufactured and government-patronized organizations in South Korea wedge themselves into the Pan-National Rally under the instigation of the authorities, this will, as already clarified by our side, create a result which is reminiscent of a brigandish, imprudent act of wedging oneself into another's party to disrupt the well-arranged party.

Proceeding from the lofty stand of treasuring the hard-won historic Pan-National Rally and of making the rally an epochal turning point of the nationwide march for national reunification and a historic meeting of the patriotic, national, democratic, and reunification forces, we declare we can never allow 58 government-manufactured antireunification organizations in South Korea to participate in the rally.

We firmly believe the Chonminnyon and the side of overseas compatriots as well do not hold different views from our side on such a basic stand. If government-manufactured organizations in South Korea want to participate in the rally, they should officially clarify their firm stand of not only unconditionally supporting the

three principles of national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity indicated in the historic 4 July North-South joint statement, but should also call for the release of all cadres and members of national and democratic organizations in South Korea, including the Chonminnyon and the Chondaehyop, who have been arrested and imprisoned after waging the sacred struggle for reunification.

Unless they clarify such a stand, they will not be able to participate in the Pan-National Rally. The South Korean authorities and government-patronized press organizations should behave discreetly.

[Dated] 26 July 1990, Pyongyang

Delegation Leaves for Seoul

SK2507232590 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2200 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] The delegation of the North Side's preparatory committee, which is supposed to go to Seoul to participate in the second round of the preliminary contact for the Pan-National Rally, left Pyongyang today by plane.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North Side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally, and its vice chairmen: Yo Yon-ku, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yong-ho, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Han Yon-su, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; (An Pyong-su), secretary of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and other functionaries.

Escorting of Delegates Denounced

SK2607045890 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0417 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] The South Korean authorities are creating artificial obstacles in a bid to break off the second round of preliminary contact for preparations of the Pan-National Rally.

As of this moment, pushing aside members of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, who came to Panmunjom to receive our side's delegation, the South Korean authorities are insisting on having their own way, saying that officials from the so-called Unification Board will guide our delegation.

The South Korean authorities are going so far as to perpetrate, without hesitation, the unwarranted act of forcing our delegation to use the quarters and the meeting site that they arranged, instead of the ones the Chonminnyon had already arranged. This is an act which runs counter to decorum and morality.

It is precisely the Chonminnyon that initiated the idea of holding the Pan-National Rally, and it is also none other than the Chonminnyon that invited us to participate in the second round of preliminary contact for the rally.

The South Korean authorities have no ground whatsoever to get involved in the Pan-National Rally. The South Korean authorities should not take the insolent act of obstructing the activity of the Chonminnyon which initiated the Pan-National Rally and are arranging the second round of preliminary contacts for the rally.

All of the nation and the people of the world who sincerely want peace and reunification of the country will keenly watch the acts of the persons in authority of South Korea.

Koreans in Japan Meet on Rally

*SK2607042990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Tokyo July 24 (KNS-KCNA)—Meetings of Koreans in Japan for the grand march for participation in the August 15 Pan-National Rally to promote national reunification have been held in local cities of Japan since July 19.

Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, who was a guest at a meeting held in Aichi Prefecture had this to say:

Korea is one. We also want a reunified Korea and will continue to work for it.

The chairman of the Aichi Prefectural head office of the Japan Socialist Party said the "special announcement" of No Tae-u is a deception without the release of Rev. [Reverend] Mun Ik-hwan and woman student Yim Sukyong or the demolition of the concrete wall built in the area of the South side.

Overseas Compatriots' Resolution

*SK2607051990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0448 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—The delegation of overseas compatriots to participate in the second round of preliminary contact for the preparation of the Pan-National rally called a press conference in Tokyo on July 25 and released a resolution titled "Our Resolution on Participation in the Second Working Talks for the Pan-National Rally for Peace and Reunification of the Country," according to a "KNS [Korean News Service]" report.

Noting that the second round of preliminary contact for the convocation of the Pan-National Rally for peace and reunification of the country will be held in Seoul amidst the great expectations of the 70 million fellow countrymen and keen attention of the world, the resolution recalled that the "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon) was not allowed by the South Korean authorities to participate in the first round of preliminary contact. Though "Chonminnyon" failed to participate in the first round of preliminary contact, our resolution to convene the Pan-National Rally in which the representatives of the compatriots of all walks of life in the North and the South and overseas will

participate remains strong and we hardened our determination to hold the Pan-National Rally and conducted positive activities with the firm conviction of reunification in the '90s, the resolution says, and continues:

Through the open-hearted sincere discussions with delegates of the North and the South at the second round of preliminary contact we will exert all efforts to grandly hold the Pan-National Rally as a great festival of national reconciliation in the noble spirit of the July 4 North-South joint statement and on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and build a strong framework of reunification in the '90s with it as an occasion.

Reunification is the vital task of the nation which brooks no further delay.

Reunification is the only way out for the nation, and the source of dispute will be completely removed and peace on the Korean peninsula be guaranteed when reunification is achieved.

The reunification of the Korean peninsula will greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Committee Statement on 'Scheme'

*SK2607053490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 26 Jul 90*

["Participation of South Korean 'Government'-Controlled Anti-Reunification Organisations in Pan-National Rally Can Never Be Allowed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—The North side's preparatory committee for the Pan-National Rally released a statement today denouncing the scheme of the South Korean authorities to thrust anti-communist organisations in the Pan-National Rally and render it abortive.

The statement reads in full:

The preparations for the Pan-National Rally to be attended by delegates of all walks of life in the North and the South and overseas are making successful progress amidst the great expectations and support of the entire nation.

Due to take place today is the second round of the preliminary contact to wind up the working preparations for the rally slated to open after 20 days. Delegates are gathering in Seoul to participate in it and the programme of the "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon) to greet and welcome the delegates from the North and overseas has been made public, arousing excitement of the fellow countrymen and drawing attention of the people at home and abroad. But ill-boding things are happening in South Korea at the moment, causing deep apprehensions of the world people. In Seoul 58 organisations including the "Council for National Unification," the "Committee To Promote the Reunion of 10 Million Divided Families" and the "Union of South Korean Women", the "government"-controlled

anti-reunification and subsidized organisations, have reportedly decided to unilaterally participate in the Pan-National Rally and reached an agreement to attend the preliminary contact due today.

Still worse, even the "South Korean General Federation of Liberty", the group of anti-communist splittists, is trying to take part in the rally.

The "government"-controlled anti-reunification organisations framed up by the South Korean authorities which had been hitherto opposing to the Pan-National Rally and obstructing its preparations so far, covertly or overtly, playing a part of waiting maids of the authorities, are now trying to poke their noses into the rally. We can never treat this in good faith.

The Pan-National Rally will be a historical venue of dialogue among national and democratic organisations and personages representing the will of the compatriots in the North and the South and overseas who truly want national reconciliation and unity and desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and an inviolable plaza of national unity and reunification.

Therefore, organisations or individuals that seek a permanent division of the country into "two Koreas", not a reunified country, and North-South confrontation, not national unity are not qualified to participate in the rally at all.

Such nature of the Pan-National Rally and the qualifications to participate in it were discussed and decided upon by the "Chonminnyon" of South Korea, its sponsor, the North side and the headquarters overseas to promote the Pan-National Rally and they are well known to the world.

Nevertheless, the anti-communist, anti-reunification organisations are trying to thrust themselves in the rally on the threshold of its opening. This is unthinkable apart from the fact that the South Korean authorities at the so-called "joint press conference of the three ministers" July 23 claimed that the "people of all walks of life" should "participate" in the Pan-National Rally.

We can easily guess here that the South Korean authorities are seeking a sinister purpose to thrust anti-communist organisations in the Pan-National Rally and turn it into a pandemonium and render it abortive.

We already made clear that if the South Korean authorities really want to participate in the Pan-National Rally, they must manifest their stand supporting in practice, not empty words, the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—opposing the creation of "two Koreas" and permanent division and desiring reunification, as had been decided upon on qualification of participants at the preliminary meeting of the rally.

And we clarified that if they want to attend the historical meeting for national reconciliation and peaceful reunification, they must release all the leading officials and members of the "Chonminnyon", "Chondaehyop" and

other national democratic organisations of South Korea who had been arrested for demanding reunification including Rev. [Reverend] Mun Ik-hwan, coed Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and others who visited the North.

Such stand of our side is entirely just either in view of the character and basic purport of the Pan-National Rally or the spirit of agreement among the North, the South and the overseas side concerning the qualification of the participants of the rally, and this is the minimum legitimate demand for the successful convocation of the rally.

If the South Korean authorities truly want to take part in the rally, they must accept this just national demand.

The South Korean authorities are scheming to thrust "government"-controlled anti-reunification organisations into this sacred rally, without repenting of their wrong action against the Pan-National Rally and shunning even the basic demand of the nation. This is the height of impudence.

The 58 government-sponsored organisations, impudently enough, not only unilaterally "decided" their participation in the rally on July 25 but also took shameless and insolent attitude, claiming that "door should be opened to all organisations and individuals desirous of participation." This cannot be construed otherwise but a provocative act of playing again their original role of shock brigades of the authorities.

It is only too clear that if the "government"-sponsored organisations of South Korea participate in the rally, it would tarnish the noble character and purport of the rally, lay great difficulties and obstacles in the way of its successful progress and, furthermore, break up the rally itself.

If "government"-controlled organisations of South Korea thrust themselves into the rally at the instigation of the authorities, it will, in fact, result in something like rowdiness of robbers who jump into other's feast, overturning its table, as our side has already warned.

Out of the noble stand to value the historic Pan-National Rally arranged with so much difficulty and make it an epochal turning point of a grand nationwide march for national reunification, and a historic assembly of patriotic, national and democratic forces, we hold that 58 "government"-controlled anti-reunification organisations of South Korea must never be allowed to participate in the rally.

We are convinced that South Korean "Chonminnyon" and the side overseas hold entirely the same view with our side on this fundamental stand.

If the South Korean "government"-sponsored organisations want to participate in the rally, they must officially manifest, before it is too late, their firm stand unconditionally supporting the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—laid down in the historical July 4 joint statement, and demanding the release of all the

leading officials and members of "Chonminnyon", "Chondaehyop" and other national democratic organisations of South Korea who are detained for conducting righteous activities for reunification.

Unless they make such position clear, they will never be able to participate in the historic Pan-National Rally.

The South Korean authorities and government-controlled organisations should act with discretion.

South Seen as Blocking Trip

*SK2607091090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0644 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] The South Korean authorities have not yet allowed our delegation to leave for Seoul. Our delegation, which arrived in Panmunjom to participate in the second round of preliminary contact for the Pan-National Rally in Seoul today, has not yet passed through Panmunjom and is still waiting at Panmungak in Panmunjom because of the South Korean authorities' unwarranted acts of interference.

Despite the fact everything would be fine if they would hand a memorandum guaranteeing personal safety over to our delegation, which will enter the South side to participate in the second round of preliminary contact, the South Korean authorities have not allowed even representatives from the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] to enter the area of Panmunjom. Instead, they are taking an unreasonable stand of trying to escort our delegation.

In this connection, working-level officials of our side have already urged the South Korean authorities as many as five times to show flexibility so representatives of Chonminnyon could ride in cars together with our delegation members, indicating the attempt of the South Korean authorities, who are not the partners to the contact, to escort our delegation, while pushing the master and partner of the contact aside, is an act that runs counter to reason and decorum. The South Korean authorities, however, are still rejecting our demand.

Since numerous Chonminnyon figures and many students from the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] are waiting for our delegation in Seoul and Imjingak, our working-level officials asked the South Korean authorities to allow even one representative from Chonminnyon to ride in the car of the head of our delegation. However, even this was rejected by the South Korean authorities.

The South Korean authorities are not only unwarrantably blocking our delegation from going over to the area of the South side, but are also concocting the plot of unilaterally designating the lodging of the delegation, disregarding the lodging designated by Chonminnyon. As a result, even the lodging of our delegation in Seoul has not been decided.

In this connection, Chonminnyon protested to the authorities for their unwarranted interference and said that it will never respond to the authorities' forcible change of the lodging of the delegation. Such a insolent act by the South Korean authorities of trying to escort our delegation while ignoring the hosting side and of unilaterally designating the lodging proves it is a pre-planned and deliberate act proceeding from the insidious aim not to allow our delegation to enter South Korea in a bid to block us from meeting with Chonminnyon.

Our delegation is now staying at Panmunjom and is demanding that the South Korean authorities open the door as they promised.

South 'Laying Obstacles'

*SK2607110390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1053 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Panmunjom July 26 (KCNA)— The South Korean authorities are laying artificial hurdles to foil the second preliminary contact for the preparations of the Pan-National Rally.

They are at this moment insisting through an official of the "unification board" that they would guide our side's delegation, elbowing aside the representatives of "Chonminnyon" who have come to Panmunjom to greet our delegation.

The South Korean authorities are even unreasonably demanding that we use the lodgings and the conference room they have appointed, instead of those appointed by "Chonminnyon."

This is a rude act devoid of morals.

It is "Chonminnyon" that initiated the Pan-National Rally and it is also "Chonminnyon" that invited us to the second preliminary contact.

The South Korean authorities have no ground to poke their nose into the rally.

They must not do the rude act of laying obstacles to the activities of "Chonminnyon" which initiated the Pan-National Rally and arranged the second preliminary contact for its preparation.

The entire nation and the world people desirous of peace and reunification of Korea will watch the acts of the South Korean authorities.

Abolition of Security Law Urged Before Travel

*SK2607105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1040 GMT 26 Jul 90*

["'National Security Law' Must Be Scrapped for Travel"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—If the South Korean authorities truly want free travel, they must, first of all,

abolish the "National Security Law", a hideous anti-communist fascist law against the nation, dialogue and reunification, which bans mutual visits, meeting and conversation between fellow countrymen and acquiring knowledge of the realities of the North, declares NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

The author of the article says:

The "National Security Law" of South Korea is the most anti-democratic, anti-reunification fascist law in the world. It defines the northern half of the country and progressive Korean organizations overseas as "anti-state organizations" and the people in the northern half as "members of the anti-state organization" and "enemy" to be "destroyed."

The "law" incriminates and bans mutual visits, contacts and dialogues and even correspondence between fellow countrymen in the North and the South.

In case anyone [who] longs for or visits the North, the "law" says, he should be punished on "charges" of "infiltration and escape," "association and communication," "praise and encouragement," "cooperation" and "acceptance of orders."

But, the South Korean chief executive did not mention a word about the removal of the political barrier such as the "National Security Law" while crying for free travel between the North and South, and let persons concerned claim that this evil law does not stand in the way of travel.

This shows that their talk about "travel" and "opening" is a lie and a deceptive propaganda to conceal their anti-dialogue, anti-reunification nature and that it is an intrigue to bring to a rupture the Pan-National Rally slated for August 15 in Panmunjom.

Since the South Korean chief executive called for free travel between the North and South through Panmunjom, there is no ground for the "National Security Law" to exist any longer.

And there is no reason to keep behind bars the messengers of reunification who have been jailed for having visited the North. And there is no excuse for blocking the Panmunjom Pan-National Rally at the point of the bayonet. The South Korean authorities must show the nation their will for free travel and complete opening in actual deeds by abolishing the "National Security Law" and releasing those who visited the North before August 15 and allowing the participation of all democratic organizations and personages of South Korea including "Chonminnyon" and "Chondaehyop" in the rally.

KCNA Reports No Tae-u's Assembly Decision

SK2607051790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0444 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u at a confab with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, political prostitutes, July 24 said that the "dissolution of the National Assembly" and "early general election" are "an act betraying national consensus and expectation", according to a radio report from Seoul. And he urged his henchmen to induce the resigned opposition "assemblymen" to return to the "National Assembly".

This is a ridiculous blast reversing black and white.

It is the clan of the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]" of the traitor No who betrayed national consensus and expectation.

The "DLP" gangsters rammed fascist bills through the extraordinary session of the puppet National Assembly, thus revealing their anti-popular and anti-democratic nature.

All the opposition "assemblymen" resigned in protest against this and are unanimous in demanding the "dissolution of the National Assembly" and "early general election" and the people are denouncing the high-handedness of the "DLP" with bitter resentment.

Yet the traitor No refuses to meet this demand by clamouring about "consensus and expectation of the people".

The No group seeks in this to bridge over the political crisis and maintain his fascist rule.

People in Kaesong Urge Demolition of 'Wall'

SK2407045890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0436 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA)—A mass meeting for the demolition of the concrete wall in the area south of the military demarcation line [MDL] and the free travel and complete opening between the North and the South was held in Kaesong Monday.

A speech of Han Kwang-nim, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, was followed by speeches of representatives of various strata.

The speakers said in unison that the proposal to pull down the concrete wall built in the area south of the MDL and realise free travel and complete opening between the North and the South and the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song are most fair and above-board, realistic reunification overtures for the promotion of the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of our nation.

They said the basic obstacle lying in the way of realizing free travel and complete opening between the North and the South is the concrete wall built by the South Korean military fascist clique in the area South of the MDL.

Recalling that No Tae-u in his recent "special announcement" proposed five-day opening around of August 15, they noted:

It is another deceptive propaganda to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people from the "National Assembly" crisis caused by the arbitrariness of the "Democratic Liberal Party" and bridge over the political crisis.

The No Tae-u group, while paying lip-service about "openness", suggested opening only in one route of Panmunjom and, worse still, only for five days. This is, obviously, impossible in common knowledge and, as a matter of fact, a fundamental denial of free travel and complete opening.

If the No group truly want free travel and complete opening, it must tear down the concrete wall, scrap the "National Security Law" and release those who visited the North.

Kim Il-song Meets With Group on ROK Rights

SK2407105290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a delegation of international jurists for the probe into the activities of Yim Su-kyong led by Robert Charvin, member of the Bureau of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea.

Present on the occasion were Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He gave a luncheon for the guests.

Delegation Departs

SK2507101590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1009 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—The delegation of international jurists for the probe into the activities of Yim Su-kyong led by Robert Charvin, member of the bureau of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, left here today.

It was seen off at the airport by Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

U.S. Intends To 'Step Up' Nuclear War Moves

SK2607043790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0424 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—Bush at the launching ceremony of the USS "George Washington" on July 21 claimed that strength is the pivot of the defence of the free world and a basic factor of universal stability and that he would never back down this principle, according to a report.

And he did not bother to conceal that the United States would in the future, too, keep armed forces enough to defend its vital national interests.

This shows that the present U.S. Administration intends to frantically step up nuclear war preparations, while more openly pursuing the "policy of strength" against the trend of the times.

Bush overreached himself in saying that, without the United States, global security and peace would be destroyed, reversing black and white. However, it is the U.S. imperialists' wildcat nuclear war provocation moves that pose a threat to peace and security.

Notably, his outcry about "responsibility" for the security worldwide is a hypocrisy to conceal the true color of the U.S. imperialists, the harasser of world peace and shameless aggressor.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the trend of the times and act with discretion.

U.S. Exercises Indicate 'Design To Invade'

SK2607044990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0439 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists Monday brought formations of FA-18 pursuit-assault planes to the sky above South Korea from the Iwakuni Base in Japan and let them madly stage joint aerial exercises simulating preemptive strikes at major targets in the coast and inland areas of the northern half of Korea in coordination with formations of fighter-bombers and assault planes including F-16, F-4, F-5 and A-37 of the U.S. Seventh Air Force occupying South Korea and the puppet Air Force, according to military sources.

They staged similar war exercises Tuesday, too, which involved more than 250 planes.

On July 22 they let formations of F-15 fighter-bombers from Kadena Base, Okinawa, make premeditated sorties to the sky above the operational zone for an air strike exercise aimed at a surprise night attack on main targets in the strategic depth of the northern half of the country.

In another development, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets brought to the area adjacent to the military demarcation line many infantry and motorized infantry, artillery, tank and special reconnaissance units from July 10 through to 24 and staged on an extensive scale river-crossing exercises of motorized and tank units, aerial and ground joint strike exercises a general artillery drill, a "commandoes" strike exercise, an exercise of parachuting by balloon, an exercise with optical fibre communications apparatus and a "guerilla" exercise, inciting a war fever.

All these crazy exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets clearly indicate that they do not want dialogue and detente and that they are getting all the more unscrupulous in their bid to gratify their wild design to invade the North only by force of arms.

U.S. Plan To Deliver Planes to South Decried

*SK2607100690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—The Bush administration informed the Congress of its plan to deliver 120 "F-18A" fighter planes of the latest type to the South Korean puppets, according to a report from Washington July 24.

The U.S. imperialists continue to ship new combat equipment into South Korea, openly saying that there is no proper reason the U.S. forces should withdraw from Asia.

This proves that the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula have reached a very dangerous stage.

PRC Spokesman Claims No Relations With ROK

*SK2607042790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0416 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of China touched upon the relations between China and South Korea at a news briefing in Beijing.

Answering a question put by a reporter, he declared that there was no change in the stand of the Chinese Government that it will not establish official relations with South Korea.

Kim Yong-sun Bids Farewell to JSP Delegation

*SK2407105196 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1029 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] headed by Wataru Kubo, vice-chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, left for home today after visiting Korea on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation was shown round the May Day Stadium, Kwangbok Street, Chongchun Street and the Sangwon cement complex, etc.

O Chin-u Meets With New Bulgarian Ambassador

*SK2507103190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018
GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u today met and had a talk with Georgi Stoyanov, newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Pakistan's President Sends Gift to Kim Il-song

*SK2507044590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0437 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—A gift came to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Benazir Bhutto, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The gift was conveyed to an official concerned by Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Zafar Habib Tuesday.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Outgoing Zimbabwean Envoy

*SK2507103390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 25 met and conversed with Zimbabwean Ambassador to Korea Nicholas Tsununcurwa Goche, who paid a farewell call on him.

Trade, Payments Agreement Signed With Mali

*SK2407110090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1027 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA)—A protocol of the second meeting of the joint commission on cooperation and an agreement on trade and payments between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali was signed here today.

They were signed on our side by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and on the Malian side by Ngovo Traore, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

Party Delegation From Dominica Departs 25 Jul

*SK2507101190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1007 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Dominican Labour Party headed by Secretary General of its Central Committee Esteban Diaz Jaquez left for home today.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and was shown round the Kimchogilia hothouse, the Mangyongdae fun fair, the Taean heavy machine complex and the West Sea barrage.

Kim Chong-il Sends Gift to Maternity Hospital

*SK2407051690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0451 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent many modern medical equipment and medicaments as a gift to the Pyongyang maternity hospital on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its opening (July 30, 1980).

The gift was associated with the great loving care of Comrade Kim Chong-il for the protection and promotion of the lives and health of our women and babies.

Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that the modern Pyongyang maternity hospital was built, and gave highly important teachings and instructions on 120 occasions so as to gain great achievements in the medical services of the maternity hospital.

He made a present of large numbers of the latest medical equipment and various kinds of tonics and nourishments for the women in childbed and newborn babies on some 20 occasions since its opening.

A gift-conveying ceremony was held Monday on the spot.

Band Plays 'Our Style' Music With 'Originality'

*SK2307220690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1523 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a review of the performance given by the Pochonbo Electronic Band.

The paper says the performance has fully demonstrated the originality and might of our-style electronic music.

The curtain rose recently on its performance at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

Among the performers are merited actress Kim Kwang-suk and other popular singers Yi Kyong-suk, Chon Hye-yong and Yi Pun-hui

And ten instrumentalists play various electronic and percussion instruments reminding us of a symphony orchestra and a chorus of hundreds of singers.

The audience like the songs and instrumental music of the band because repertoire, musical arrangement, composition of instruments, the form of performance, acting, stage lighting and costumes are of Korean style.

The band fully embodies the serve-the-people spirit and the national character in musical arrangement.

All the songs composed by the band are acclaimed by the audience as they are easy to understand and sing.

The Pochonbo Electronic Band is of our style in the composition of instruments, too.

It uses electronic instruments as well as piano, hoegum (Korean four-string fiddle) and saenap (Korean brass wind instrument) according to the character of the music so as to keep the peculiar national color and emotion of our music alive.

The form of performance and the costumes of actors and actresses are fresh and the stage setup and lighting is also of our style.

Singers and instrumentalists are all at home with instruments and well versed in singing and movement.

Kim Kwang-suk is a very talented vocal soloist.

She is able to sing not only Korean famous songs but also foreign folk songs and progressive songs and give a three-hour long vocal recital.

*** Editorial on Importance of Revolutionary Songs**

*902C0232A Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON
in Korean 23 May 90 p 1*

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Indoctrination Work for Youth Through Revolutionary Songs"]

[Text] Revolutionary songs carry deep ideological substance and strong sentimental influence and therefore constitute a powerful means of indoctrination for youth.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out:

"Militant and sanguine songs give people a faith in the sure victory of the revolutionary cause and courage for it, inspiring them to achieve exploits."

Revolutionary songs beautifully reflecting the demands of the times and aspirations of the people implant in the hearts of people a faith in the victory of the revolution, and courage for it, awakening them to the truth of life and struggle by a heuristic method and inspiring them to achieve new exploits.

While singing and appreciating revolutionary songs, youth come to realize even more deeply the greatness of our respected and beloved leader and the dear comrade leader and the superiority of the socialist system of our country, and to have loyalty to the party and the leader engraved on their hearts in ever greater depth. Furthermore, they come to have a firm, absolute faith in the victory of the revolutionary cause and develop an indomitable revolutionary spirit in themselves to fight on in the interests of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people with everything in their power.

The fact that all young people like to sing and hear songs makes the work of youth indoctrination through songs even more important.

Today, wherever youth live and work, the air is always reverberating with their lively singing voices; in such places, youth get their work done energetically and in high morale, regardless of difficulties involved.

To further ensure that our youth—who, holding aloft the militant slogan "Once the Party Decides, We'll Do It," launched vigorous struggles to create a new "Speed of the 90's"—keep forging ahead to make a breakthrough and advance, always unremittingly, with fresh courage and in high spirits, we must see to it that they sing revolutionary songs more than they do now. Only by doing so can we ensure that they keep the flames of struggle for the creation of "the Speed of the 90's," the flames of great revolutionary upswing, burning higher, courageously breaking through whatever bottlenecks and difficulties they may encounter, filled with confidence in victory and with revolutionary optimism. Only by doing so can we make the whole country seethe with revolutionary passion and militant mettle. With his deep insight into the role of singing in the revolutionary struggle and in operations on the battlefield, our great leader personally created and popularized many revolutionary songs early from the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle days, ensuring that the indoctrination work through singing is strengthened ceaselessly at every stage of the revolution.

The dear comrade leader, loyally upholding our great leader's lofty intent, not only created numerous popular songs in person but also had songwriters and composers create many revolutionary songs reflecting the ideological feeling of our people and youth and the demands of the times, providing sagacious guidance in making the youth indoctrination work using songs a success.

Again recently, the dear comrade leader said that there are many fine classic songs in our country reflecting the glorious revolutionary history of our party and epitomizing the lofty fighting spirit of our people. He then taught youth about doing their work singing revolutionary songs, songs of national construction, wartime songs, songs of the great chollima upswing period, and revolutionary songs created in the 1970's and the 1980's as well as contemporary ones.

With correct understanding of the importance revolutionary songs bear in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, organizations of the Socialist Working Youth [SWYL] must stage an aggressive through-song indoctrination work among youth.

Important in this work is to have youth deeply grasp the profound ideology in the songs in the light of the historical environments, seeing to it that they completely absorb it and turn it into part of themselves.

Reflected in our revolutionary songs are the greatness of our respected and beloved leader and the dear comrade leader, the feeling of utmost admiration of our people

and youth for the party and the chief, their burning loyalty to them, the glorious revolutionary history of our party, the lines and policies of our party and their correctness and vitality. Also depicted are the superiority of the socialist system of our country, the ardent patriotism of our people and their indomitable revolutionary spirit, and the precious truth of life and struggle.

SWYL organizations will see that youth love to sing such immortal classic masterpieces as "The Song of Korea," "The Anti-Japanese Battle Song," "The Bosom of the Fatherland" and "Korea! You Shall Shine," thus carrying out satisfactorily the work of popularizing those songs depicting the greatness of our leader and the comrade leader and ensuring that all our young people grow vigorously as the youth vanguard of our party.

They must also popularize among youth songs of national construction, wartime songs and songs of the great chollima upswing period—such as "May of Victory," "The Song of Dry-Field Plowing," "The Democratic Youth March," "On to the Decisive Battle!" "The Workers Party Is Our Helmsman," "We Are Racing Forward on the Chollima," "The Chollima Is Racing Forward," "The Young Socialist Builders March" and "We'll Hold the Bayonet Firmer in Our Hands." By so doing SWYL organizations will see that youth know the revolutionary history of our party better and press ahead vigorously keeping the flames of great revolutionary upsurge burning higher in every site of socialist construction, in the same spirit and mettle as in the great chollima upswing period.

At the same time, they will make youth sing more of those popular songs created and completed under the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader, ensuring that our young people perform heroic feats in every battleground with the faith "once the party decides, we'll do it," and that they continue to advance holding high the revolutionary banner of chuche, the revolutionary banner of socialism, absolutely unperturbed at any wind that might blow but thinking and acting solely in the ideology and will of our party.

To strengthen the through-song indoctrination activity, the song popularization work must be regularized by various means and forms.

SWYL organizations will name youth with a high sense of responsibility and a singing talent to be leaders in this work, providing them with effective assistance and guidance so that they can widely popularize revolutionary songs.

At the same time, through a variety of activities—such as singing gatherings of loyalty, popularization of new songs, gatherings for explanations of songs, gatherings for appreciation of songs, singing contests, competitions in solo performances, and activities of mobile youth art and agitation teams—they will see to it that youth deeply understand the ideological and artistic substance in the songs and keep in tune with the sentimental, aesthetic demands when they sing them.

Also important in the through-song indoctrination activity is to ensure that youth, always singing revolutionary songs vigorously, continue to successfully fulfill the militant tasks assigned them.

Only when the vigorous, sonorous voices of young people singing revolutionary songs ring out from every battleground, will the workplaces always be full of revolutionary optimism, with youth accelerating their work, overfulfilling the daily plans in high spirits.

As the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and the chollima riders did in the past, youth should sing revolutionary songs aloud, dynamically accelerating their work at the same time. During breaks, too, they should sing songs merrily and cheerfully and even dance, making their workplace life boisterous.

Our youth, inheriting the chollima spirit, continue to make a breakthrough for advances in creating a new "Speed of the 90's." To ensure that the sonorous voice of youth singing revolutionary songs rings in every battleground, SWYL functionaries must know how to lead off and stir up the mood.

All SWYL functionaries should be able to sing various revolutionary songs well in tune with the ideological, aesthetic demands in them. They must mingle with youth to indoctrinate and inspire them through talking and singing with them.

SWYL organizations, keeping firmly in mind the intent of the dear comrade leader about strengthening the youth indoctrination work through revolutionary songs, must see that the young people come to sing our revolutionary songs more than they do now, and by doing so, ensure that they keep the flames of revolutionary upsurge burning higher in every battleground with a firm faith in victory.

South Korea

Premier Urges North on Proposed 27 Jul Talks

SK2607092490 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] In a telephone message to Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the North Korean Administration Council, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun today again urged the North Korean side to respond to the proposal for a working-level contact for the talks of North-South military authorities and judicial authorities, which our side proposed to hold tomorrow, and to working-level contacts for a grand national exchange, which we proposed to hold on 30 July.

Further on Premier's Message

SK2607093390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0902 GMT
26 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea has again called on North Korea to agree to hold working-level talks

on Monday in the truce village of Panmunjom to discuss measures to realize free travel between the two sides.

A telephone message Thursday from the office of Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun to North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk demanded the North stop sticking to its long-held call for "conference of authorities and political parties" and accept the South's offer.

"We are ready to hold working-level contacts between military and judiciary authorities in the South and North whenever your side agrees. We make it clear here again that, in such contacts, both sides can discuss joint investigation of the tank barriers and underground tunnels, and improvement of legal and structural problems to facilitate South-North exchanges," the message said.

The message was sent in answer to the North's call Wednesday, echoing an earlier proposal, for a conference of leaders of government and political parties of the two sides. South Korea opposes the concept, suspecting that Pyongyang may try to capitalize on the differences among the South Korean political forces.

South Korean President No Tae-u proposed on July 20 a trial period of free cross-border travel between South and North Korea for five days around Aug. 15 to mark the 45th anniversary of Korean liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

Pyongyang rejected the proposal and instead asked South Korea to meet some conditions, including demolition of "concrete walls" and abolition of anti-communist national security laws, to open the path for free travel.

Foreign Support Sought for Proposed Exchange

SK2607003390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 26 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] The government has drawn up a memorandum on the special announcement of President No Tae-u for "grand inter-Korean exchanges of people" July 20 and distributed it to governments of other countries through Korean diplomatic missions abroad, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

He said the memorandum emphasizes that the presidential announcement puts priority on the reunion of dispersed family members for humanitarian consideration and seeks support and cooperation from the countries for realizing the announcement.

South, North Premiers Talks Set for Sep, Oct

SK2607033090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Agreement has finally been reached on holding high-level North-South talks, at which the premiers of North and South Korea would participate as representatives, in Seoul and Pyongyang in September and October.

Song Han-ho, our side's senior delegate; and Paek Nam-chun, head of the North Korean delegation, began the eighth round of the preliminary meeting for the high-level North-South talks at Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom at 1000 this morning. They signed and exchanged the letter of agreement regarding the convocation of the full-dress talks.

At the eighth round of the preliminary meeting held today, the two sides agreed on holding the first round of the full-dress talks in Seoul 4-7 September and the second round of the talks in Pyongyang 16-19 October. The two sides also agreed that, for the third round of the talks and thereafter, the two sides would discuss and decide each time when the next talks were going to be held.

On the question of the procedures for mutual travel on which the two sides had previously disagreed, the two sides agreed that planes, cars, and trains would be equally used. They also agreed that, as for planes, the two sides will use their own planes and the planes will fly directly between Kimpo Airport and Pyongyang's Sunan Airport, and that the opposing side will provide cars and trains.

At the same time, the two sides also agreed that no signs will be displayed at all at the venue of the talks but only the things necessary for the talks, and that the two sides will each provide two broadcast recording lines and television microwave transmission to the opposing side.

In addition, the two sides also agreed that they would, in connection with security, convey in Panmunjom to the opposing side a memorandum on the guarantee of security in the name of the premier five days before the full-dress talks, and that the news coverage activities will be guaranteed for the opposing side's reporters, and accuracy and fairness will also be guaranteed in news coverage in order to promote reconciliation and unity, and trust and understanding.

Prior to the preliminary meeting today, Sin Song-o, our side's working-level delegate; and Choe U-chin, the North side's working-level delegate, met at the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission conference room for primary discussion and had a final confirmation of the letter of agreement previously worked out by the two sides. Then, at the preliminary meeting held immediately after this, the letter of agreement was read, signed, and exchanged.

Thus, today at the high-level North-South talks' eighth round of the preliminary meeting held one year and five months after the first round of the preliminary meeting in February last year, it has finally been agreed upon to hold the full-dress talks.

Delegate Links Premiers Talks to 15 Aug Rally

SK2607065890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, July 26 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea signed an agreement Thursday to hold

the first inter-Korean prime ministers' talks in Seoul on Sept. 4-7 and the second talks in Pyongyang on Oct. 16-19. The agreement on "the South-North high-level talks," to be attended by the prime ministers and other high-ranking officials from both sides, was signed in the eighth preliminary contact at Tongilgak in the northern side of the truce village Panmunjom. The South was represented by chief delegate Song Han-ho and the North by Paek Nam-chun.

The accord is the fruit of contacts begun in February 1989. The agenda is, "Easing political, military confrontation and implementing multifarious exchanges and cooperation between the South and North."

Each delegation will have seven members led by the prime minister. There will be one or two military officers, including the chief of staff, and ministers and vice ministers. Each delegation will be accompanied by a 33-member entourage and a 50-member press corps. Both delegations can use aircraft, automobiles or trains for transportation. If they use aircraft, they will fly directly between Seoul's Kimpo International Airport and Pyongyang's Sunan Airport. If they use cars, they will pass through Panmunjom.

Song said South and North Korea should take every effort to make the talks a success so the Korean people's expectations are fulfilled.

Paek said the agreement opened a new chapter in the history of South-North Korean relations and forecast "a great stride" toward unification talks. He said a rally North Korea has proposed co-hosting with a South Korean dissident organization at Panmunjom on Aug. 15 and the talks between the prime ministers are closely related.

"If representatives of the National Alliance of Democratic Movements (the dissident group) are unable to take part in the rally, both South-North Korean relations and the high-level talks will be gravely affected," he said.

"The (South Korean) act of raising the unification issue outside the North-South forum will also pour cold water on the high-level talks," he added, warning Seoul against seeking foreign support for opening North Korea and for greater inter-Korean dialogue.

More on Preliminary Talks on 15 Aug Rally

South Government Approves Talks

SK2507114690 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] The government finally decided to allow the North side's five delegates and its 10 reporters to participate in the second preliminary talks, which will be held tomorrow, for the Pan-National Rally.

In addition, the government decided to allow our side's provisional headquarters for the promotion of the Pan-National Rally to send its three members to Panmunjom

to receive the North side's delegates. Accordingly, the government notified the three receiving members of the provisional headquarters that they should come to Imjingak by 0800 in the morning on 26 July.

And, because Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun accepted the North Korean authorities' request that our side provide the North side's delegates with personal security and conveniences, the government decided to ensure that they are provided with all accommodations—including living quarters, vehicles, conference rooms—during their stay in Seoul.

It was revealed that the government officials will directly issue identification cards to the North side's delegates at Panmunjom.

North's Arrival Delayed

SK2607010190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Panmunjom, July 26 (YONHAP)—Heavy rain in North Korea has delayed by about three hours the arrival at the truce village of Panmunjom of a delegation heading to the South Korean capital for talks on a Pan-National Rally. The North's rally organizing committee notified the South that it was likely to arrive at noon, three hours later than planned, officials said Thursday morning.

A message from the North said the helicopter carrying the group failed to take off from Pyongyang due to heavy rain. They will drive to Panmunjom instead.

The five North Koreans are on their way to Seoul for two days of talks with leading South Korean dissidents on details of a Pan-National Rally in Panmunjom on Aug. 15.

The North said, however, that the eighth preliminary talks for South-North high-level meeting would open at 10 a.m. as set.

Meeting Site Changed

SK2607040390 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] The site of today's preliminary meeting for the Pan-National Rally has been changed to the Intercontinental Hotel in Seoul. The time of the preliminary meeting will be postponed due to the delay in the arrival of the North Korean delegation at Panmunjom.

The government proposed yesterday to the promotion headquarters of the preliminary meeting to designate the Intercontinental Hotel as the site of the meeting and living quarters for members of the North Korean delegation for reasons of personal safety, but the promotion headquarters refused the proposal. However, this morning the headquarters agreed to the government proposal. [Seoul Domestic Service in Korean at 0202 GMT on 26 July carries a further report on the controversy surrounding the venue of the talks and provides the following: The promotion headquarters side, in a

telephone message to the government side at 0100 (1600 GMT) this morning, refused the government's proposal, claiming that it is intended to interfere in the current preliminary meeting.]

Conflicts About Meeting

SK2607044890 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] The North Korean delegates and their entourage who are participating in the preliminary talks for the Pan-National Rally arrived in Panmunjom at 1055 this morning. However, with conflicting views unresolved between the government and the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] over the issue of the site of the talks, considerable difficulty is anticipated in holding the talks. Reporter Kim In-yong will give you the details direct from Imjingak.

[Reporter Kim In-yong] At 1055 this morning, five North Korean delegates, including Chon Kum-chol, and ten reporters arrived at the Tongilgak in the North side of Panmunjom to go to Seoul to participate in the second round of working talks for the Pan-National Rally. At 1130, the North delegates met our side's delegates at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and discussed the procedure for the passage through Panmunjom. Then the North delegates came over to our "House of Dialogue" in our side, met three officers from the Chonminnyon, including (Kang Hui-nam), member of the reception committee of the Promotion Headquarters for the Pan-National Rally, and are conversing with them.

They are expected to come to Imjingak as soon as they finish discussions. Here at Imjingak, some 300 members of a welcoming group and college students are waiting for them.

In the meantime, the government side and the Promotion Headquarters side have conflicting views as to the site of today's preliminary talks. At 0740, when a welcoming group from the Promotion Headquarters arrived at Imjingak in two buses and four cars, (Ku Pon-taek), dialogue coordinating officer of the secretariat of the National Unification Board, requested that the Chonminnyon side change the site of the talks and the place of lodging to the Intercontinental Hotel in Yoksam-tong, Seoul, to use the protocol vehicles provided by the government, for the sake of the personal security of the North side's delegates, and to cancel the welcoming event at Imjingak.

At this, the officers of the Chonminnyon's Promotion Headquarters said that it is impossible to change the planned events and the sites of lodging and talks since the government has already approved the preliminary talks and since the talks are held at the level of nongovernmental exchange.

However, (Ku Pon-taek), dialogue coordinating officer, said that the decision was made to change the site of the talks and the place of lodging to the Intercontinental

Hotel in consideration of the North Korean request for personal security and that this had already been told to the North side at the liaison officers' meeting held at 0730 this morning, and requested the promotion headquarters to cooperate with the government.

At this, the rally headquarters continued discussion after the three-man welcoming committee members had left for Panmunjom at 0840, and made it clear that they will hold the talks at the Academy House in Ui-tong in Seoul as scheduled.

In the meantime, the government disclosed that it had informed the North Korean side at the liaison officers' meeting held in Panmunjom at 0730 of its decision to change the site of the talks and the place of lodging to the Intercontinental Hotel and that the North Korean side agreed to use the protocol transportation provided by the government and to comply with the government's guidance during the entire period of the event. This conflict in views between the government and the promotion headquarters makes it unpredictable what the future development will be for the preliminary talks.

Some 1,000 policemen and three buses are standing by to cope with any development that might take place.

North's Arrival in Seoul Doubted

*SK2607050690 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0400 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Whether the preliminary meeting for the Pan-National Rally scheduled for today is going to be held or not has now become uncertain, because the North Korean side has suddenly changed its earlier stance of accepting the Intercontinental Hotel as the venue of the meeting and of following our government's guide, to which it agreed at the working-level contact held this morning. Now it says that it will not follow what had been agreed upon.

At a liaison officials' meeting at 1130 today to discuss the procedure for the Panmunjom passage of the North Korean participants, the North Korean delegates declared that they would ignore the agreement which the premiers of the two sides reached on 24 July and the agreement reached at the working-level contact held this morning. They said that they would not follow our government's guide but would follow the guide of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon]. Accordingly, the possibility now exists that the North side's delegates may not come over to our side's area.

Earlier, however, our government's side and the North Korean side held a working-level contact at 0730 this morning for the preliminary meeting and mutually agreed that the Intercontinental Hotel would be used as lodging for the North Korean side's participants and as the venue of the meeting, as selected by our government.

At the working-level contact, it was also agreed that the North Korean participants would use the cars provided by our government and would follow our government

side's guide in their activities. At that time, as is always the case with matters regarding the question of providing conveniences and participants' security, the North Korean side discussed everything with our government's representative Ku Pon-tae, director of a department of the Ministry of Unification Board.

But Chonminnyon, and those at the headquarters of the rally as well, are also insisting on using the Academy House as the venue of the meeting and for the lodging of the participants, as they had decided earlier.

Thus, whether the preliminary meeting is going to be held today or not has now become uncertain.

Our government's side, saying that our government has decided to provide the venue of the meeting, lodging, and cars, because North Korea had requested our government's guarantee of the delegation's security and the offering of conveniences, and because our government has accepted the North Korean side's request, urged the headquarters of the rally to accept the Intercontinental Hotel as the venue of the meeting. However, the headquarters of the rally has refused to accept it, saying that the government was unduly interfering.

The North Korean side's delegation, which was supposed to arrive at Panmunjom at 0700 [as heard] this morning, arrived at the North side's area in Panmunjom at around 1055 and is now waiting for the decision to be made at the liaison officials' meeting, which began in the office of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at 1130.

The North Korean delegation was originally supposed to come to Panmunjom by helicopter. However, due to heavy rain, it left Pyongyang by car, thus delaying its arrival at Panmunjom.

Disagreement on Meeting

*SK2607061790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT
26 Jul 90*

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, July 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—An unexpected last-minute disagreement on escorts and venue has held up, and perhaps scuttled, the crossing into South Korea of five North Koreans for a meeting in Seoul with dissidents.

The northerners arrived on the North Korean side of the truce village of Panmunjom at 10:55 a.m. Thursday, but refused to cross the Military Demarcation Line into the South unless they were escorted by members of Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements).

They are scheduled to have two days of talks in Seoul with Chonminnyon, South Korea's largest dissident organization, to arrange an unprecedented joint rally in the Northern half of the border village on Aug. 15.

The delegates also insisted that the venue of the talks be Christian Academy House, the site chosen by Chonminnyon.

But the government, which was asked by the North to guarantee their safety and provide conveniences, differs with both the North Koreans and Chonminnyon over who will provide the escort and where the meeting will be held.

The government insists on government officials providing the escort and on the talks being in the luxurious Intercontinental Hotel in southern Seoul "for security reasons and for their convenience."

Liaison officials from the two sides met three times at the border village in the morning but had failed to reach agreement as of 2 p.m.

It was originally agreed that the North Koreans, traveling with 10 reporters, would be escorted by Chonminnyon.

It is now uncertain if the Northern delegates will cross the border for the talks, South Korean officials said.

Dissidents Accept Government Demands

SK2607084290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0831 GMT
26 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP)—South Korean dissidents accepted government demands Thursday afternoon on accommodation and escorts for their North Korean guests, raising hope that a last-minute stumbling block preventing the five-member delegation from crossing into the South had been eliminated.

The Northern delegation arrived at the truce village of Panmunjom at 10:55 a.m., but is refusing to cross the border as of 4 p.m. protesting alleged interference by the South Korean Government in the planning session for a Panmunjom rally slated for Aug. 15.

The North Koreans refused to allow the South Korean Government to choose the venue for the two-day planning session or provide them with escorts.

Chonminnyon, the largest dissident group in the South, had chosen Christian Academy House as the venue for the preparatory conference while the government insisted on the luxurious Intercontinental Hotel, citing security reasons.

A Chonminnyon spokesman said, "Our ardent dream to realize the Pan-National Rally scheduled for mid-August made us accept the government request."

He asked the North Koreans to accept the government's provision of accommodation and escorts.

North Refuses Conditions

SK2607091590 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpt] It seems that it will be difficult to hold the preliminary meeting for the Pan-National Rally [taehoe], which is scheduled to be held today.

At 1600 [0700 GMT], the North Korean side refused to receive our side's telephone message asking the North Korean side to inform our side by 1700 [0800 GMT] of whether it would participate in the preliminary meeting. The North Korean side also revealed that if the Academy House was not chosen as the venue of the meeting, it would not accept any proposals.

Therefore, since North Korea is ignoring the agreement that the premiers of the North and South reached on 24 July and the agreement reached at the working-level contact held this morning and is also making unilateral claims on the venue of the meeting, it seems that it will be difficult to hold the preliminary meeting for the Pan-National Rally scheduled for today. [passage omitted]

Meeting 'Virtually Canceled'

SK2607101090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT
26 Jul 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, July 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—A meeting between a South Korean dissident group and North Korean officials in Seoul to plan an unprecedented rally at the truce village of Panmunjom was virtually canceled Thursday as the North Korean delegation refused to cross the border into the South due to a last-minute disagreement over escorts and venue.

Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements), the South's largest dissident organization and a co-organizer of the Aug. 15 Panmunjom rally, was to have held two days of talks with a five-member North Korean delegation headed by Chon Kum-chol, vice president of the North Korean organizing committee.

Trouble started when the northerners arrived at the border village in the morning but refused to cross the Military Demarcation Line dividing the two parts of Korea, insisting that they could not enter the South unless they were escorted by Chonminnyon officials and the meeting was held in Christian Academy House in northern Seoul, both of them original choices of the dissident organization.

Liaison officials from both sides held a series of telephone contacts at the border village with the North Korean delegates, who were staying at the northern side of the truce village, but failed to strike a compromise.

Chonminnyon officials, in a bid to realize the border crossing at all costs, had made concessions to the government agreeing to its intention to move the conference venue to a luxurious hotel in southern Seoul and escort the North Korean visitors. They tried, but all in vain, to persuade the Northern delegates through the liaison officials to accept their compromise with the government.

The North Korean liaison official is even refusing to receive telephone calls from his South Korean counterpart as of late Thursday evening, a South Korean Government official said.

It is uncertain if the North will resume contact, he said.

The Northern delegation contended it would follow all procedures set earlier by Chonminnyon and that the South Korean Government should not interfere in the matter.

But the Seoul government, which was officially asked by the North to guarantee the safety of the North Korean delegates and provide all conveniences, insisted that the delegates be guided and protected by government officials and that the meeting be in the Intercontinental Hotel for security reasons as well as for their convenience.

It would have been the first time that private South Korean citizens had met with North Koreans for people-to-people discussion on reunification. The planning session for the Panmunjom rally was also to be attended by six representatives of overseas Koreans.

The government first opposed the Panmunjom rally but retracted its opposition after President No Tae-u's bold proposal on free cross-border travel. The retraction was seen as a dramatic departure from its position that the government should monopolize dialogue with North Korea on reunification, the most politically sensitive issue in the South and a focal point of controversy between the government and dissident groups.

Minister Still Invites North

SK2607134190 Seoul YONHAP in English 1331 GMT
26 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP)—South Korean National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol said late Thursday that the South Korean Government will continue opening its door to the North Korean delegates to participate in the preparatory meeting for the unification rally slated for Aug. 15.

In a press conference held after the preparatory meeting was foiled due to the North Korean delegation's boycott, Hong said the South Korean side had misgivings about the real intention of the North Korean side when its delegation refused to cross the border for reasons of housing and travel arrangements.

The preliminary meeting, slated to begin Thursday in Seoul, was virtually canceled at the last minute as the North Korean delegation refused to cross the border into the South, insisting that they be escorted by officials of Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements), the largest dissident organization in South Korea organizing the rally. The North Korean delegation also wanted to have the meeting at Christian Academy House in northeastern Seoul, as originally planned by Chonminnyon.

The South Korean Government reached an agreement with Chonminnyon earlier that day that the northern delegates be guided and protected by the Seoul government officials and the meeting be held at the Intercontinental Hotel for security reasons as well as for their convenience.

Hong said that the doors are open to the North Korean delegates any time.

He explained that the government suggested the Intercontinental Hotel instead of the Academy House as the venue of the meeting and the lodging place for the North Koreans because the hotel is not only suitable to secure the safety of the delegates and accompanying journalists.

Overseas Koreans Arrive

SK2607003590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 26 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] Four overseas Korean residents flew into Seoul yesterday to participate in the preliminary talks for the planned Aug. 15 "pannational rally."

They include Pyon Ho-yong, 46, a former national soccer player based in Hong Kong, and three others from Japan, including Chong Hae-yong, a vice chairman of Mindan, a pro-Seoul residents' group in Japan.

Five more Korean expatriates—one from the United States, three from Japan and one from Europe—reportedly will come to Seoul this morning.

More Overseas Koreans Arrive

SK2607075990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT
26 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Seoul, July 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—Six overseas Koreans arrived in South Korea on Thursday to attend a planning session for a North Korea-sponsored rally in the truce village of Panmunjom on Aug. 15.

Their arrival came as an unexpected last-minute disagreement on escorts and venue was holding up the crossing into South Korea of five North Koreans to attend the two days of talks, which were also to be joined by a dissident organization from the South.

"We came here with the aspirations of 70 million Korean people for self-reliant and peaceful reunification of the fatherland," the six said in an arrival statement.

"We will make all-out effort to realize the pan-national congress in Panmunjom... To open a new chapter of an era of unification through heart-to-heart discussions with our beloved people at home and abroad."

The six, some of them pro-Pyongyang, represent Korean groups in North America, Japan and Europe.

They said about 400 overseas Koreans expect to attend the Panmunjom rally on reunification. [passage omitted]

***Interview With North Korean Student Defector**

902C0218A Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No. 221,
1 May 90 pp 78-89

["Special interview" with Kim Un-hak, a North Korean student who defected while a junior at Gdansk University in Poland, by Song Chang-sop, manager of the North

Korean Folklore Research Institute; Chae Hyong-ki, a senior at Korea University of Foreign Studies; Chon Ka-rim, a sophomore in the Economics Department, Tanguk University; held at the Party Research Institute on 10 April]

[Text] [Song Chang-sop] I am glad to meet you, Mr Kim Un-hak. I have read your private note carried by the journal PUKHAN. Amid the mounting interest in the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and East Europe, there are diverse views regarding changes in North Korea. First, we would like to discuss the phases of change in East Europe and in North Korea.

[Kim Un-hak] When you view the changes in East Europe in relation to North Korea, I think it is important to examine the fundamental causes which have brought about these changes. Before expressing my opinion, I would like to hear your views on East Europe. What do you think about it?

[Chae Hyong-ki] The current views of university students, including myself, may be classified roughly into two categories. The first school of thought holds that when relations between the ROK and East Europe improve, North Korea will find itself isolated, compelling it to open to the outside. This in turn will bring about peace in the overall international situation including the situation on the Korean peninsula. On the contrary, the other school of thought maintains that when East Europe opens to the world and promotes better relations with the ROK, it will be of no help in improving inter-Korean relations. This second view is often referred to when university students stage demonstrations.

Changes in East Europe Have Bearing on North Korea

[Kim Un-hak] I cannot say for sure, because I am not an expert, but the second school of thought seems to be appropriate. I do not think that the rapid changes taking place in East European countries and their improving relations with the ROK will have any impact on the opening of North Korea. In other words, I do not think that changes in East Europe and its improved ties with the ROK are a decisive factor for the opening of North Korea.

Compared with the past, the North Korean populace has undergone a lot of change in their way of thinking. In my opinion, there will be self-motivated reforms and opening, although the level of these reforms and opening will be far below that in East Europe. There will be no change in the establishment, nor will there be political reforms. However, economic reforms and the opening necessary to eliminate and pacify the discontent of the populace will proceed gradually. I think the level of these reforms will approximate that in the fatherland [South Korea].

[Chon Ka-rim] I went to college while living in North Korea, but I knew very little about the realities in South Korea. Nor did I know much about the situation in the East European countries, although they were communist

countries like North Korea. When I returned to North Korea during the school vacation in 1988, I noticed, among other things, that North Koreans one after another had begun to open their eyes to what was happening in the outside world. There were people who were aware, although in the simplest terms, that South Korea was far more economically developed than North Korea. They did not know specifically, but information regarding South Korea about which they had previously been kept completely in the dark had begun to trickle into North Korea.

Recently, an increasing number of people in North Korea have traveled abroad, and through these people news about the outside world has trickled into North Korea. As a consequence, the number of disgruntled people is increasing. It seems to me that intellectuals and people in the upper echelon feel more discontented than the common people. During my visit to my hometown, I talked to my friends and relatives about the real state of affairs in North Korea as well as what was going on in the outside world, including the situation in Poland and the development in South Korea. They all responded by telling me that I was lax in ideological terms. They responded negatively, claiming that I was stained with capitalist ideology. On the contrary, people who received higher education in Pyongyang and who hold high positions were convinced by my story, stating that the contradictions should be rectified.

[Song Chang-sop] The North-South dialogues have been suspended, but I guess they will reopen soon. What is the attitude of the young generation in North Korea toward North-South dialogues?

Think and Act as Dictated by Party

[Kim Un-hak] Frankly speaking, college students in North Korea are the opposite of their counterparts in Poland and other East European countries who stage demonstrations and express their views positively. North Korean students think and act as dictated by the party. While in college, they refrain from using the word Hanguk. They call the ROK the southern part in the sense that it belongs to our republic—I meant to say North Korea. A very small number of people say that even if South Korea were to be liberated, it would pose a big problem because the majority of people would need to be slaughtered.

As a matter of fact, they do not care whether a dialogue is going on or not, nor does the press cover it much, except when the talks end in rupture. In that event, the press holds South Korea wholly responsible for the rupture, and the populace, the youth in particular, swallows the views of the press.

[Chae Hyong-ki] I watched with attention the recent reunion of Han Pil-song and Han Pil-hwa in Sapporo, Japan. Han Pil-hwa said that it was thanks to the kindness of the leader Kim Il-song that the reunion was made possible. While observing the sight of the reunion, I felt that the North and the South were too far apart. As

long as the country remains divided, the Han Pil-hwa/Han Pil-song case will be reenacted over and over again. If things are to improve even a bit, improvement will be possible only when North Korea changes. Unless North Korea changes, a second or third reunion would produce the same results as the first one.

[Kim Un-hak] It pained my heart to see the sight of the reunion of the two because I felt that the reunion epitomized the misfortune of our nation. Pil-hwa parroted what North Koreans were mechanically saying. However, it is questionable whether Pil-hwa really meant what she said. North Koreans are also human beings, and they will also change, won't they? They used to regard Kim Il-song as a demigod, but recently they have begun to become skeptical about this belief.

[Chon Ka-rim] Mr Kim Un-hak, you said in your private note that the youth in North Korea also want freedom. At first thought, it seemed to be easy to understand what you said. But, in reality, I do not know exactly you meant.

Sin Sang-ok's "Song of Love" Becomes Popular

[Kim Un-hak] Lately, North Korean college students have become crazy about listening to foreign songs. When Sin Sang-ok came and sang the "Song of Love," the song became very popular among those who used to sing nothing but marching songs and songs idolizing Kim Il-song. As soon as school was over, students played, singing this song. They also sang it when they climbed mountains. At one time, disco dances were in vogue, but they were banned six months later.

What youngsters are most fond of is letting their hair grow. In South Korea, the short hair style is fashionable, whereas in North Korea long hair is in fashion. Girl students want to have their hair permed. But at each inspection time, hair styles are also checked, and students with a permanent wave have their hair cut with scissors. Students who have returned from studies abroad have greater demands because while abroad they came to realize that North Korean propaganda was false. North Korean students returning from abroad bring in many foreign cassette tapes hidden in their baggage.

Recently, they seem to be listening to "South Korean" broadcasts in particular. When I visited my friend's home, his sister played the guitar, and all the tunes she played were "South Korean" songs. This is clear proof that there are people who listen to "South Korean" broadcasts. The party issued a proclamation stating that anyone who sings a foreign song or listens to a foreign broadcast shall be executed by a firing squad. When I returned home for vacation, I also smuggled in cassettes, but I never listened to them for fear of punishment.

[Chae Hyong-ki] Are there any songs you have come to like since you came to South Korea?

[Kim Un-hak] Well, I like Yi Song-hui.

Dating Sprouts During Rural Community Service

[Song Chang-sop] I would like to hear about the attitude of North Korean youth toward dating.

[Kim Un-hak] After arriving in South Korea, I was shocked when a girl wanted a date with me, because I did not know what it meant. (Everybody laughs) Speaking of dating in North Korea, college students get an opportunity to express their love when they go out to the countryside for rural community service. Girls do laundry for the male students they like, or they store scorched rice scraped from the bottom of the pot and later give it to their boy friends. Unlike here, you never see young men and women embracing each other or walking with arms locked together. If you walk hand in hand with a girl, you will be reported in the Central Broadcasting Station's morning news. One day the Central Broadcasting Station carried the news that "a man and a woman made love at a certain factory." When such a broadcast is made, the couple involved are so humiliated that they can no longer walk with their heads held high.

Some say that the party does matchmaking for marriage, but that is not true. Nevertheless, the North Korean society being a class society, the prospective bride and bridegroom pay primary attention to whether or not the other party is qualified for party membership. Inasmuch as the eligibility for party membership means that the family background is good, the primary choice falls on party members, although it goes without saying that the personality is also important.

It seems to me that the dowry problem is too serious in South Korea. In North Korea, the bridegroom's side presents a watch at best. In the case of the bride, her dowry seldom exceeds two quilts.

[Chon Ka-rim] When you came over to South Korea after living in North Korea, you must have had many impressions of the people here. What was your opinion of the South Korean youth?

North Koreans Much More Plain

[Kim Un-hak] When I compare North Korea with South Korea, I can say first of all that the people of North Korea are far more plain. By plain I mean that the people of South Korea have their own plans and goals and apply themselves busily toward these goals, whereas in North Korea people do not have their noses to the grindstone. In the case of college students, they have a daily schedule worked out for them; and when they enter the society, they will have a daily schedule worked out for them as members of the society. This is to say that all they have to do is do the bidding of their organization or do as the party tells them to do. In this context, they lose their desire to compete and become more relaxed.

[Chae Hyong-ki] Nowadays in South Korea, there are mounting apprehensions about the inundation of decadent culture or Western culture. I presume, Mr Kim Un-hak, you must have had a lot of impressions since you came to Seoul....

[Kim Hun-hak] While in North Korea, I was told that the South Korean society is swamped with American culture. But, while studying in Poland, I began to realize that this claim was false. From a magazine article about South Korea, I learned that the traditional culture is preserved well in South Korea. I did a lot of thinking during the period of the Olympiad. At the opening ceremony, and at each event, the South Koreans appeared in the traditional Korean costume and sang their traditional songs. I asked myself how a country dominated by a colonial culture could stage such a spectacular event. An Olympiad is an international event, and yet South Korea introduced the traditional Korean culture to the outside world. This struck me as a rare scene. Not until that time had I seen such a stylish Korean costume. In North Korea, the Korean costume is called ceremonial clothing furnished by the state. It is so named because when a foreign president arrives, or on other special occasions, people attend official ceremonies wearing such clothing.

It is a mistake to unconditionally reject things foreign under the name of preserving the traditional culture. They should be properly introduced, and useful things should be imitated and put to practical use.

Youths Indifferent to Religion

[Song Chang-sop] Have you ever been involved in religious activities since you came to South Korea? What is the real meaning of religion as practiced in North Korea?

[Kim Un-hak] I have not acquired any religious belief in South Korea, but I went to church several times. While I was in college in North Korea, I never saw a bible. Moreover, because the party branded religion as opium, I had no particular interest in religion. To my great surprise, 90 percent of the Poles are Catholic despite the fact that Poland is a communist country.

When I saw my roommate mumble his prayer at the dining table in the Catholic tradition, I thought "this man must be somewhat out of his mind." I even asked the director of the dormitory to change my roommate. Subsequently, he was assigned to a different room. He invited people every Friday, but I did not go because he said Friday is a meatless day. I went on other days so that I might partake of some meat.

Religion itself is rejected in North Korea. There can be no religion other than Kim Il-song's *chuche* ideology. That is why I think history has been grossly distorted. A countless number of developments in Western history were related to religion. But in North Korea, facts are not taught as facts.

During the 1988 vacation, I went to Mt Myohyang. Not until then did I see a Buddhist temple. I saw monks with hair on their heads. In North Korea monks are pejoratively called wretched monks. There is a building called "international friendship museum" on Mt Myohyang frequented by foreigners. The presence of the monks is for display aimed at foreign visitors. It is important to note that young people like me in North Korea have no interest in religion. Even if freedom of worship were granted, youths would not try to take up a religion. I was not an exception when I was in North Korea.

[Chae Hyong-ki] From time immemorial, our people have consulted fortune tellers and had shaman rituals on all occasions great and small. Did you ever see such customs in North Korea?

[Kim Un-hak] I never saw anything like that.

[Chon Ka-rim] There are frequent demonstrations by college students in South Korea. What did you feel while watching them?

[Kim Un-ha] Before giving an answer, I would like to ask a question. Why do college students stage anti-American demonstrations?

[Chae Hyong-ki] Since the outbreak of the Korean war on 25 June 1950, South Korea has been greatly influenced by the United States politically, economically, socially, and culturally. From the world-historical standpoint, it may be said that the Third World countries and emerging nations have also been subject to U.S. influence a great deal. As far as South Korea is concerned, the United States is regarded as a leading cause for comprador capital.

[Kim Un-hak] It is the basic perception of the North Korean students that the reason for failure to achieve reunification on the Korean peninsula rests primarily with the United States. However, in my opinion, today's development of South Korea has been made possible by introducing foreign capital and putting it to effective and appropriate use. In the case of Germany, U.S. forces are stationed in West Germany. I have been told that West Germany has reaped great benefits from the stationing of U.S. forces there. West Germany is assured of its defense while able to save a lot on its military spending. I think South Korea also has reaped various practical benefits from the stationing of U.S. forces. The amazing economic development and the current stability have been made possible by the presence of the U.S. forces, who have held North Korea in check.

[Song Chang-sop] In the course of studying a foreign language, one is easily apt to be impressed by the excellence of the foreign culture. North Korea is criticizing the United States, branding it as U.S. imperialism. But I hear that one hour of Russian lessons as against three hours of English lessons are given in college in North Korea. What is the reason for this?

[Kim Un-hak] Formerly, no English lessons were offered. When I attended senior high school, English and Russian had begun to be taught half-and-half. That North Koreans study English is based on the assumption that they will have to have a war with the U.S. imperialists one day, therefore they have to have a knowledge of English. A look at English textbooks and English dictionaries published in North Korea would make you understand what I mean. The textbooks are full of expressions such as "hold up your hands," and "fire a shot." In North Korea, originals mean Russian originals. The bulk of originals imported by scientists in particular are Russian texts from the Soviet Union.

[Chon Ka-rim] In your private note, you say that your friends picked up cigarette butts from the streets to smoke them. You also mentioned gang fights. Juvenile delinquency among North Korean youngsters must have some aspects different from those acts of delinquency committed by South Korean youths.

Frequent Sexual Violence

[Kim Un-hak] At first glance, it may seem that vice under socialism is less vicious and less frequent than that under capitalism. But in reality, there seem to be more cases of vice under socialism. Cases similar to the sexual violence being reported almost daily in South Korea these days are also occurring daily in North Korea. There are many cases of pedestrians kidnapped while walking at night as well as cases of violence committed during dating. There are many kinds of juvenile delinquency. In my case, I did not smoke while in college. But when a college student somehow gets a pack of cigarettes, it gives him tremendous pride.

In many cases, North Koreans roll a tobacco leaf to smoke it. Young children, 13 or 14 years old, collect cigarette butts left by adults and smoke them. There are also many children who steal things. They don't hold up banks as in South Korea, but they steal rice from others' homes, and in some cases, commit murder. I recall that when I was young, a thief sneaked into our house and carried off all the rice bags. We received our rice ration every 15 days, and we had a hard time when the whole ration was stolen. A great many crimes are committed in North Korea, too, but the only difference is that in North Korea, they are not reported.

[Chae Hyong-ki] Do they also drink alcoholic beverages a lot? How do they spend their leisure time?

[Kim Un-hak] North Koreans like to drink acorn wine. Drinking is taboo for college students. At restaurants, one glass of wine is served for each meal. Students secretly drink alcoholic beverages mainly at their friends's homes. Like ordinary people, college students receive most of their food, clothing, and shelter through rationing, and for this reason, they don't have much need for stipends, except for buying bus tickets. The greatest problem involving students may be the card game called "chupaenorum."

This game is played with a deck of 54 cards like playing cards, and students stay up all night playing this game. They don't bet money, but bus tickets and cigarettes are often used for the bet. When they neglect to lock up the room and get caught in the middle of the game by a university official who comes out for an unscheduled inspection, they are punished by "hyumyon chobol," which requires them to work on a farm or at a coal mine for three months while suspended from school.

[Song Chang-sop] It may be said that tests carry much weight in college life. In South Korea, academic scores are divided into A, B, C, D, E, and F. What kind of scoring system do they have in North Korea?

[Kim Un-hak] The system in North Korea is completely different from that in Poland, not to mention the system in South Korea. When I was in Poland, I took two or three midterm tests for each subject, but there is no such thing as a midterm test in North Korea. There are only end-of-term tests for the completion of the course. In Poland, if one flunks a test, he is given a second chance. On the contrary, in North Korea a student who flunks even a single subject has to unconditionally remain in the same class. If he flunks the course once again, it terminates his school life. Speaking of the scoring system, 10 points are the perfect score. Many students cheat on their exams. They write down key information on their desk or jot it down on a piece of paper and hide it in their pockets to cheat during the examination.

[Chon Ka-rim] A North Korean film was shown to the general public at the National Unification Board in early April. If North Korean films are continually opened to the public, what do you think will be the impact? Did you see movies a lot while in North Korea?

Appreciation of Movies Tops Cultural Life

[Kim Un-hak] I watched so many movies that I got sick of them. I do not expect that there will be any particular reaction even if North Korean movies are shown in South Korea. The plots of South Korean movies are complicated beyond comparison with North Korean movies.

Here in South Korea, when a movie is released, attention is focused on the question of who the director and the producer are. But in North Korea, the name of the director is not given, and people are more interested in who the hero or heroine is. The contents of all movies are similar, with their stories depicting how the ideologically unconscious hero or heroine awakes and finally becomes a revolutionary fighter.

Wednesday is movie day in college. Whether you like it or not, you must watch the movie, and after watching it, you would regret it. The themes of movies are matters dealing with study and discussion, such as the emulation drive, the movement to study chuche, and so forth. Watching movies is at the top of the North Korean people's cultural life. True, it is obligatory for them to watch movies. But they can watch movies as often as

they want. Movie stars are the target of envy for youngsters, and movie and foreign language schools are most popular among the students. Miss O Mi-ran is said to be very popular as a movie star in North Korea these days, and her father was also a movie star.

[Chae Hyong-ki] Book stores and books occupy an important place in college life. Would you describe the book stores on college campuses, including Kim Il-song University and Kim Chaek University? What kinds of books do they read mostly?

[Kim Un-hak] Naturally, they mainly read books related to Kim Il-song. When I was a child, I was particularly impressed by the book entitled "Mangyongdae." It is a novel depicting Kim Il-song's childhood, and I found it very interesting. In retrospect, the story of the book did not sound ridiculous. The story runs that when he was four years old, Kim Il-song heard the phonograph at home making the sounds of a dog barking and a cock crowing, so he secretly dismantled it. This story is intended to show that he had such an acute spirit of inquiry. The story also goes that it took him only four moves to beat his adult opponent in a chess game. But in those days I believed these stories to be true. I was impressed by the thought that the great leader was very bright from his childhood.

Society Rampant With Bribery, Pull

[Song Chang-sop] I think that there has been a stratification of the society into the class of the alienated and the privileged classes. In your private note, you say that those who have patronage can go to college and get better treatment. How serious are the problems of the alienated and of irregularities, that is, the practice of bribery, pull, and so forth?

[Kim Un-hak] There were 200 students in the school I attended, and only five of them were allowed to take the entrance examinations to colleges at the national level. Not everyone who wishes to can take a college entrance examination. The party assigns each school the number of students allowed to take the college entrance examination. The families of the five students chosen in my school had a good party-related background and held a high social standing. Of the five, three passed the examination and two flunked. Bribery is no less a factor in getting enrolled in college than pull. Rumors circulate in North Korea that you can even buy a party cadre with money. One television set given as a bribe would be enough to get you into college.

Three to four percent enter college, and 60 percent volunteer for military service. If they join the army, they will have to serve 10 years. But they still volunteer for military service because military service is the sure way to become a party member. In other words, they want to join the army solely for the title of Workers Party member.

[Chon Ka-rim] Are there any sports you like?

[Kim Un-hak] I liked table tennis very much. The table was made of cement, and Ping-Pong balls were in short supply because they crack easily on the concrete tables. I played soccer a lot in Poland. In North Korea, gymnastics is popular. There is an exercise bar in the yard, and many people often practice gymnastics.

[Chae Hyong-ki] Your private note is full of stories about poverty. How serious is it? I would like to know the truth.

[Kim Un-hak] I was so hungry when I went to college that the memories still persist. I was comparatively affluent when I stayed with my family. But in college, we had nothing but gruel for each meal, three times a day. We emptied the bowl with three spoonfuls. I even thought of quitting college and going home. When I got a remittance from home, the first thing I did was go to the nearby restaurant to treat myself with a bowl of rice. On rare occasions, meat soup was served, but it was full of floating fat bubbles like balls of lard. On Thursdays we had a special ration of an egg. Sometimes we missed a meal while in town or while studying, but we never went out on Thursdays because we wanted to have the egg.

Low Trust in Kim Chong-il

[Song Chang-sop] Recently, more and more people have begun to study Kim Chong-il. How do North Korean youths evaluate Kim Chong-il?

[Kim Un-hak] The North Korean people are highly conscious of Kim Il-song as claimed by North Korean propaganda. They take at face value the propaganda claim that he defeated imperialism twice in one generation and that he led the Korean war to victory. They acknowledge that Kim Il-song has achieved a lot.

On the contrary, Kim Chong-il has accomplished little as a matter of fact. What is more, rumors say that Kim Chong-il is not trustworthy and that his private life is not so respectable. The general public does not know anything concrete about Kim Chong-il's life. But generally speaking, those who are faithful to Kim Il-song are not obedient to Kim Chong-il.

For instance, in 1986 if I remember correctly, Kim Chong-il wanted to use a Soviet-made MiG to distribute Kim Il-song's birthday presents throughout the country. But the officer in charge of MiGs turned down Kim Chong-il's request on the grounds that he could obey no command but that of the supreme commander. In other words, the officer meant to say that he would only obey the orders of Kim Il-song. After all, the managerial officer was relieved of his post. But this episode clearly illustrates that trust in Kim Chong-il is low.

[Chon Ka-rim] Mr Kim Un-hak, you studied economics and have experienced life under socialism. Now you are beginning to experience life under capitalism. If there are the merits and demerits of each of these systems, what examples can you cite as one who has experienced both?

[Kim Un-hak] It seems to me that freedom is important in capitalist society. Enterprises generate creativeness because they are free, and they can run their business in a rational manner. In addition, an industrialized society has the advantage of developing technology in its specialized fields.

On the contrary, in socialist society, the system itself is centralized. Enterprises are not liberalized, operating in accordance with party decisions. The factory is not run at the initiative of the man who operates it, namely, the factory manager, but party committee members who are not specialists make operational decisions. There can be no efficiency under the surveillance system.

Strengthening of National Potential, Shortcut to Reunification.

[Song Chang-sop] A thousand emotions crowd my mind at this moment as I talk with you, the first young man from the North I have met. This meeting makes me feel all the more sad about the national division. There are many difficulties to be surmounted before the country is reunified, but we must renew our determination to achieve reunification. To this end, I think it is urgent for our present generation to better understand North Korea. The two sides should understand each other better before the process of heterogeneity between the two parts becomes more serious.

[Chae Hyong-ki] In your private note, you said that it would take North Korea 50 years to catch up with Poland. I recall that when I visited Poland, I walked on the street with my head held high. At that moment I felt grateful for the national strength of our country. I believe that nothing is more important than augmenting our national strength in achieving national reunification.

[Kim Un-hak] I myself came to realize the importance of national strength by experience. As was the case with other North Korean students abroad, when I was asked where I came from, I replied that I came from the ROK. You were ignored if you said you were from North Korea. When I said I came from South Korea, they welcomed me putting their thumbs up. That moment I felt national pride for the first time.

Since I came to Seoul, I have experienced something that seems strange to me. People here seem to be short in national pride, the kind of pride I felt when I was abroad. Being identified as a South Korean made me feel so proud that I pretended to be a South Korean, although in reality I was a North Korean. But people here do not know how proud they should be. Another thing I want to point out is that ideological polemics have mostly disappeared in Poland, though it is a communist country. When you try to bring up an ideological issue there, they won't discuss it, saying they have had enough of it. The situation here seems to be contrary. Seeing active ideological discussions in the South, I wondered why this happened.

[Chon Ka-ri] I agree with your opinion about augmenting national strength. I believe that developing the

country will be good for national reunification. You are worried that the creeping heterogeneity between the North and the South will pose a problem after reunification. But I am of the opposite opinion. When the country is reunified, the recovery of our national homogeneity will progress rapidly.

[Song Chang-song] Thank you very much for the long conversation.

***Article Analyzes DPRK Currency, Wages**

902C0228A Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
22 May 90 p 20

[Article by reporter O Tae-chun: "The North Korean Currency System"]

[Text] Editor's note: The currency union which will be carried out as a first-stage measure in the reunification process of East and West Germany can serve as a model for the reunification process of another divided country. Needless to say, the union of the East and West German currencies at the ratio of 1 to 1 is expected to be accompanied by numerous adverse side effects in view of the disparity between the international exchange rates and actual purchasing power of the two currencies and the differences between the wage structures and tax systems of the two Germanys. The North Korean currency would probably become the first target of union if and when the reunification of Korea should take place. Below we will examine the role the North Korean currency plays in the North Korean system, particularly in its economic structure. [end editor's note]

As in South Korea, the basic unit of the North Korean currency is the "won." However, in North Korea where money is merely regarded as a "token" used in exchanging goods, the currency is used in the payment of wages and in limited retail transactions.

There have been currency reforms on three occasions in North Korea. In December 1947, North Korea issued its first currency, printed predominantly in red; and the Japanese yen and the Soviet military scrips which were in circulation in those days were converted to this new currency.

Encountering an excruciating inflation before and after the Korean war, North Korea carried out its second currency reform in February 1959. The old currency was converted to the new currency at a ratio of 100 to 1. In April 1979 North Korea carried out its third currency reform, converting the old currency to the new one at the ratio of 1 to 1. It seemed that the last currency reform was intended to draw out the cash hoarded in enterprises and other organizations in order to ease the tight money situation.

The news about the currency union in Germany sounds like a fairy tale to us. But, in order that economic exchanges may be promoted between North and South

Korea, the first thing that has to be done is the calculation of the exchange rate between the North and South Korean currencies. As of 1986, the official exchange rate of the North Korean currency was 0.94 won to the dollar, and the exchange rate applicable to foreign visitors was 2.2 won to the dollar. If only the exchange rates to the dollar are used as a basis of comparison, 1 North Korean won is equivalent to 750 South Korean won.

But, in view of the large gap between the economic structures of the two parts of Korea, the relative value of the two currencies cannot be figured out only on the basis of their exchange rates to the dollar. First, in South Korea prices are determined on the market whereas in North Korea the "Price Determination Bureau of the State Planning Committee" sets all prices. In addition, most of the food, clothing, and shelter are supplied by the State, and in some cases, some very limited retail goods sell at a price 90 times higher than the prevailing market price in dollar terms. For these anomalies, it is difficult to calculate the purchasing power of the North Korean currency in an objective manner.

Take rice for instance. The distribution price per kilogram is 8 chon, but its black market price is 25 won. When one eats out or takes a meal during his trip, he has to carry a food coupon. When a person needs to eat out, he has to turn in the portion of his food ration equivalent to the amount of food he will consume outside to the authorities, and obtain food coupons in exchange for the ration he turned in. Each time he eats at the restaurant, he has to present the coupon. Until 1985 people could pay cash for the food they ate at a restaurant or at a noodle shop. However, beginning in 1985, they were required to present both cash and food coupons. As a result, few except travelers eat out nowadays.

One of the things which indicates the purchasing power of the North Korean currency is the "money exchanged for foreign currencies," which began to be issued in 1988 as a currency used by foreign travelers in North Korea. This conversion currency has five denominations, 20 chon, 50 chon, 1 won, 5 won, and 10 won. These scrips, issued by the "Trade Bank," are smaller in size than the ordinary bank notes and are greenish in color. So, these scrips are easily distinguishable from the red bank notes issued by the Central Bank. Under the circumstances in which the value of foreign currencies almost openly transacted in the black market is up to 100 times higher than the official exchange rates, the conversion currency, an imitation of the Chinese system, was established as a systematic instrument designed to absorb and control foreign currencies spent by foreign visitors. The conversion rate for this conversion currency in North Korea is 2.2 won to the dollar, and one unit of the conversion currency is exchanged for 35 won of the general currency. Calculated using this rate as a basis of comparison, the exchange rate of the North Korean won to the dollar for practical purposes is about 80 to 1.

At a foreign currency store which accepts conversion scrips or a credit card named "Nagwon card," one can of

Japanese beer sells at 1 won 10 chon in the conversion currency. With their monthly income of 60 to 80 won in the general currency, ordinary workers can buy only two cans of beer at that rate.

As for the monthly salaries of North Koreans, these are the highest categories: 300 to 350 won for high-ranking WPK [Workers Party of Korea] officials and cabinet-level government officials; 250 to 490 won for general officers; 370 to 380 won for sailors working on ocean-going ships (when they are actually at sea); and 200 to 300 won for people's actors and actresses. The average worker and teacher get about 60 to 80 won a month.

On the contrary, rice is sold at 8 chon, non-rice cereals at 7 chon, and fresh fish at 2 won per kilogram—the whole supply of these food items is distributed through rationing. Staple and subsidiary foodstuffs account for 20 percent of the family budget. But the food ration is insufficient as shown by the fact that the amount of the daily staple and auxiliary food ration for an adult is only 700 grams.

In addition, a pair of shoes costs 3 won, underwear and socks cost 4 won each, a public bath and haircut cost 20 chon each, one TV set costs 600 won, and a suit costs 250 won. But no one can buy an article without a purchase card entitling him to a set quantity of that specific article. However, Pyongyang is an exception, and on holidays and on similar occasions when citizens are allowed to buy things without a card, there are long queues waiting in front of stores from the early morning.

Sports Official Visits Beijing for Discussions

*SK2607034190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT
26 Jul 90*

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP)—Vice Sports Minister Kim Yong-pyo of South Korea flew to Beijing on Thursday to discuss the September Asian Games with Chinese sports officials.

He will attend the first Dynasty Cup soccer tournament, between South Korea, North Korea, China and Japan, which begins Friday, and will seek to meet North Korean leaders to discuss inter-Korean sports exchanges, a ministry spokesman said.

Kim will also attend the opening ceremony for a South Korean attache office in Beijing on Friday afternoon.

The attache will carry out consular functions for South Koreans until the Asian Games end.

Kim will also seek to discuss ways to normalize diplomatic ties between the two countries with Chinese authorities, he said.

Goldstar To Start Joint Venture Plant in PRC

SK2407023090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Jul 90 p 9

[Text] Goldstar will set up a joint venture plant in Harbin, China, for the manufacture of industrial water pumps.

The partner of Goldstar in the joint venture is the Changning Group of China based in Harbin.

Yu Hwan-tuk, senior managing director of Goldstar, signed an agreement on the project with Shi Shan Lin, head of the Changning Group, at Hotel Shilla yesterday. Shi is a businessman of Korea-descent in China.

According to the agreement, Goldstar and Changning will equally invest in the joint venture plant which will manufacture water pumps with power capacity ranging from 2.2 kw to 120 kw.

However, the total investment in the plant was not disclosed.

At the initial stage, the plant will annually manufacture 10,000 water pumps. It will increase the yearly production to 100,000 units when the plant goes into full operation.

Goldstar said that 30 percent of the water pumps to be manufactured by the plant will be sold in China and the remaining 70 percent will be exported especially to Southeast Asian countries.

It is reported that the annual turnover of the Changning Group amounts to some \$30 million, making it the largest private enterprise in China.

Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to Turkey

WA2607173990

For reportage on the visit to Turkey by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, including reports on his talks with Turkish Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut, please see the Turkey section of the 26 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Cambodia

U.S. Military Team Receives MIA Remains

BK2607121190 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1104 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 26—A three-hour formal ceremony was organized at Pochentong Airport this morning to hand over to a U.S. military delegation what are believed to be the remains of six American servicemen who died in the war in Cambodia.

The ceremony was also attended by Buddhist monks who said a "bangskol" prayer to rest the souls of the dead.

The remains, which were to be flown to the United States Casualty Resolution Centre in Hawaii for identification, were laid in coffins draped with the stars and stripes aboard a California-based C-141 transport plane. This was the first U.S. plane to touch down at Pochentong Airport since April 1975, when the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot clique seized power and embarked on a murderous four-year rule.

The hand-over ceremony was attended on the Cambodian side by Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An and Deputy Interior Minister Major-General Khim Pon, who is head of the Cambodian commission for searching American MIA's during the U.S.-Indochina war in Cambodia.

Last month, Mr. Khim Pon told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that Phnom Penh had found a "good number" of name tags and remains, possibly of MIA's in southeastern provinces of Cambodia and pledged to return them to Washington if they proved to be the remains of American MIA's.

At the ceremony, Deputy Interior Minister Khim Pon laid stress on the Cambodian Government's humanitarian gesture and the Cambodian MIA Commission's readiness to further cooperate with the American forensic experts in the search of MIA's.

This was the first time that Washington accepted from Cambodia the remains of suspected U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action during the Indochina war. The move followed a visit here by a six-member U.S. team led by Lieutenant-Colonel Joe Harvey, head of the Hawaii-based Joint Casualty Resolution Centre.

On Tuesday, the team met with Deputy Interior Minister Major-General Khim Pon and Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An, and on Wednesday with First Deputy Foreign Minister Dit Munti. Later in the day the American team also visited a medical centre presumably to identify the remains before leaving for Bangkok the same day.

The five-member Cambodian MIA Commission offered the U.S. team 18 sets of human remains.

A further eight sets of bones were retrieved from the Khmer Rouge Polpotists' killing fields at Cheung Ek and

two more sets from the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide which was a prison under the Pol Pot genocidal regime in 1975-79.

Some 20,000 people were tortured at Tuol Sleng here and most were executed and buried en masse at Cheung Ek on the southeastern suburb of Phnom Penh.

The U.S. team agreed to accept two sets of remains found in the southeastern provinces and kept at the college of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry in Phnom Penh, and four groups of bones from Cheung Ek, which indicated that the victims might have been civilians or servicemen captured before the Khmer Rouge toppled the U.S.-backed government here in April 1975.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey was quoted by AFP as saying the remains had "the possibility of being American... I don't know any more than that."

He added that the talks with Cambodian officials, including Deputy Interior Minister Khim Pon, who headed the Cambodian MIA Commission, and other senior officials, had gone on smoothly, and the Americans had received all the cooperation requested.

Both sides denied their meetings involved political discussions.

Their talks came just one week after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker announced in Paris that Washington would withdraw recognition of the tripartite coalition's seat in the United Nations.

Washington has also said it would consider opening talks with the government of Prime Minister Hun Sen, which it has no diplomatic relations with. The United States has said its policy change was triggered by fears of return to power by the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot clique, the dominant faction of the opposition coalition.

Washington has long operated an MIA cooperation programme with Vietnam and Laos, but this week's visit was the first instance of cooperation between the United States and Cambodia Governments in the move.

U.S. and South Vietnamese troops crossed into Cambodia on April 29, 1970 in a failed attempt to destroy communist guerrilla bases in the country. They withdrew in June that year, but the U.S. Air Force launched B-52 carpet-bombing strikes until August 15, 1973 on Cambodia, where more than 80 American servicemen are listed as MIA's.

The six-member team of U.S. forensic experts headed by Lieut. Col. Harvey, which was joined by 19 more members, flew back to Phnom Penh Thursday morning from Bangkok. It left here this afternoon after paying an unprecedented visit to Cambodia and meeting with Cambodian officials for talks on the repatriation of the suspected remains of American servicemen listed as missing in action in Cambodia.

Before the departure of the U.S. team, Lieut. Col. Joe Harvey, on behalf of the Government of the United States, signed a joint statement with Major-General Khim Pon, in the name of the Government of the State of Cambodia, and granted an exclusive interview to an SPK correspondent on his mission here.

The statement mainly stressed that "the Government of the United States of America acknowledges having received from the Government of Cambodia six human remains which may be American. This humanitarian gesture is appreciated."

Phnom Penh Reports Armed Forces Battle Actions

7-15 Jul Activities Noted

*BK2307134990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] Between 7 and 14 July, our Cambodian People's Armed Forces, in their sweep operations and ambushes, put out of action 300 soldiers of the three enemy groups, including 180 killed, 94 captured, and 26 forced to surrender; seized 30 assorted weapons and 452 pieces of assorted ammunition; and destroyed a large quantity of war materiel. On 14 and 15 July, our Armed Forces killed 184 enemy soldiers and captured six others. We also seized six weapons and a large quantity of war materiel.

8-15 Jul Combat in Kompong Thom

*BK2307141490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] In the 2d Military Region, particularly in Kompong Thom Province, our Armed Forces and people have closely cooperated in carrying out their national defense tasks by keenly using combined forces, combined measures, and combined means in their search-and-destroy operations against the enemies, thus achieving successive victories.

As a matter of fact, on 8 July in Dong village, we killed 30 enemy soldiers. On 10 July, we killed nine enemy soldiers in Tuol Kreul village. On 11 July, we killed 12 of them in Ham Yoem village. On the same day, we attacked enemy soldiers in Banteay Stoung, killing eight and wounding many others. On 14 July, we attacked them in Pralay commune, killing one, capturing another, and seizing two 60-mm mortars, a 12.7-mm gun, and five AK's. On 15 July, in Banteay Stoung, we killed six enemy soldiers, captured another, and seized two weapons.

We are in total control of the entire areas of Preah Damrei, Banteay Stoung, Chamna Kraom, and Stoung District in Kompong Thom Province.

4th Region Operations Cited

*BK2307141690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] In the 4th Military Region, on 11 July, our Armed Forces killed 30 enemy soldiers in an area 14 km west of Srei Snam District [Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province]. On the same day, our valiant Armed Forces launched sweep operations in an area 13 km southwest of Srei Snam, killing seven enemy soldiers and seizing an RPD. Also on 11 July, we killed 17 enemy soldiers in an area 17 km northwest of Phnum Srok District. On 13 July, we killed eight enemy soldiers and destroyed a DK-75 gun and five B-40's in an area 17 km northeast of Puok District.

In the areas under the responsibility of the 286th Division, we repulsed the enemy soldiers who were attempting to attack our 7th Regiment and 9th Battalion, killing 17 of them, capturing another, and wounding many others.

300 Troops 'Put Out of Action'

*BK2407055590 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0429 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 24—In the week to July 14, the government forces put out of action 300 enemy troops, including 180 killed, 94 captured and 26 others forced to surrender in fightings along the northwestern border.

They also seized 30 firearms and destroyed a quantity of other war means.

On July 7, the Armed Forces of Pursat Province, 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh, put out of action 50 Polpotists, including 10 killed and seven others wounded.

VONADK Discusses Shift in U.S. Policy

*BK2607072590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 25 Jul 90*

["A Number of Questions of Researchers on the Shift in U.S. Policy Toward the Vietnamese War of Aggression Against Cambodia"—dated 23 July]

[Text] I. On 18 July 1990, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker announced the shift in U.S. policy toward the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, the main points of which are as follows:

1. The United States will negotiate with Vietnam and amend some provisions of the law regarding its relations with Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime.
2. The United States is against Democratic Kampuchea [DK], which it calls the Khmer Rouge.
3. The United States is opposed to Cambodia's seat in the United Nations.

The United States believes that the policy shift will certainly end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia through a comprehensive political settlement.

II. The world, in particular ASEAN, has reacted by bitterly denouncing and criticizing as well as strongly opposing the shift in U.S. policy toward the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia. Reactions vigorously denouncing and slamming the U.S. policy shift clearly show neutral observers whether the new U.S. policy is wrong or right, and whether it will benefit or impair the interests of the world and ASEAN as well as that of the United States itself.

III. As researchers of global and Southeast Asian strategies, we wish to raise the following questions:

1. Can the new U.S. policy toward the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia safeguard, expand, strengthen, and marshal sufficient forces both on the battlefield and in the international arena to make Hanoi agree to end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia?

2. Can the new U.S. policy put an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia and ensure security, peace, and stability in Southeast Asia?

3. Is the new U.S. policy on the Cambodian problem against or in line with the U.S. strategy that has strived to build up strategic military bases in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region? Is the controversial issue of the United States' bases in the Philippines and the United States' present worry about seeking new bases in conformity with this U.S. policy shift?

4. Is the strength and influence of the DK, otherwise known as the Khmer Rouge, great enough for it to obstruct peace in neighboring countries and security in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world? Are the Khmer Rouge a force that has impaired strategies in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region and the global strategy of the United States, or are they instead a force that has assisted the strategies of the United States and the West, enabling them to win significant victories over the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies since 1975? Without the Khmer Rouge resistance against Vietnam since 1975, and particularly without the Khmer Rouge struggle against the Hanoi aggressors since 1979, would ASEAN be able to avoid Vietnamese-Soviet control? What would be the Soviet-Vietnamese expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region?

5. Does the new U.S. policy on Cambodia accord with Gorbachev's strategy on Asia announced at Vladivostok in September 1986?

6. Is the new U.S. policy on Cambodia similar to the situation where the United States waged war against Vietnam between 1970 and 1975? [as heard]

7. Have the Khmer Rouge had the strategy of invading and annexing neighboring countries as well as threatening Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region? Have the Vietnamese-Soviet small, medium, and grand

Indochinese federation strategies already been changed? What is the force that realistic politicians, in order to serve their own strategies, should support or use to oppose another force?

8. Is the United States, with its new policy on Cambodia, taking sides with ASEAN or the Vietnamese and their lackeys in Indochina? Do the United States' interests both strategic and geographic, as well as its military-geographic, political, and economic strategies, rest on ASEAN or the communist Vietnamese and their communist puppets in Vientiane and Phnom Penh?

9. Is the United States' justification that its policy shift is intended to allow the Cambodian people to enjoy their right to self-determination through free election not self-contradictory? The United States says it wants the Cambodian people to choose their own destiny through free elections. But why does the United States become so haughty and interfere in the Cambodian nation's and people's internal affairs? Why does the United States not let the Cambodian people vote freely under UN supervision in order to choose their own government? Is this fair logic or the logic of the big-gun superpower as it has usually and habitually done in history?

10. Is the United States with its new policy toward Cambodia siding with justice and the victims of aggression to protect human rights, international law, and the UN charter or is it collaborating with the aggressors? Has the United States upheld justice or not? Has the United States colluded with those advocating the use of force to invade and occupy another people's country, and so on?

IV. We have already had collective answers to the above-mentioned 10 questions. And the reactions from ASEAN and the majority of the countries the world over are also clear-cut answers. However, all of us should continue to follow up on the historical situation for further confirmation.

V. As for the independent and sovereign Cambodian nation and people with their own glorious history, civilization, tradition, dignity, and territory, which have been subject to the Hanoi authorities' and their accomplices' invasion and occupation, they have the full right to carry out the struggle against the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors for the right to self-determination free from any external interference. For 12 years now they have refused to be subjugated by the savage brute force of the Vietnamese aggressor bandits. Instead they have continued to uphold their national flag in an earth-shaking struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, causing these aggressors and their lackey puppets to bleed white and writhe in death throes, thereby benefiting both the defense of the Cambodian nation, people, and race and safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the rest of the world.

[Dated] Cambodia, 23 July 1990

Sonn Sann Interviewed on Change in U.S. Policy

*PM2507102690 London ITV Television Network
in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 90*

[Interview with Son Sann, former Prime Minister of Cambodia and leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, in Paris by presenter Sheena McDonald in London, from "The World this Week" program—live]

[Text] [McDonald] Joining us live now from Paris is Son Sann, former prime minister of Cambodia and leader of the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front], one of the two Cambodian guerilla movements which the United States has backed for the last decade. Son Sann, this a major change in U.S. policy: What's your reaction?

[Son Sann] Yes, I have the duty today, to explain to my British friends, especially to Oxfam, that the situation is very confusing now. Ah, everybody thinks that U.S.A. does not recognize our coalition government in the UN. It's not that at all, because U.S.A. has never recognized the coalition government. How U.S.A. can derecognize [as heard]? The reality: His excellency Baker has stated in the next session perhaps U.S.A. will not want work for the coalition government—that is the truth. Second...

[McDonald interrupts] Well that seems a distinct possibility—that they will not support the coalition seat in the UN. What will you do now, as leader of the KPNLF?

[Son Sann] You see, may I... His excellency Baker is a good friend Cambodia. I have not to oppose him. I have to find out a solution, and a solution is—the... for Cambodian parties to have a good understanding and to form immediately now the supreme national council, accepted by everyone—and by the five big powers. And this supreme national council may go and sit in the UN without difficulty, without war, and everyone will vote for this supreme national council.

[McDonald] You say this is a confusing time. I know you've called for an emergency meeting of the coalition. You say that James Baker is a friend of Cambodia. Do you feel at all betrayed by the United States following his statement in Paris?

[Son Sann] You know, excellency Jim Baker has been pressurized by some senators and by some congressmen who listen too much to the enemy propaganda. The enemies say to everyone: The Khmer Rouge are bad people. Yes, I know and I accept that, but the enemies are worse! The enemies has nationalized.... They want to occupy our country, to colonize our country, and to Vietnamize all the Cambodian population. For us Cambodians, all Cambodians, they are the worst enemy and the enemy number one. We have to liberate our country from the...

[McDonald interrupts] The Viet...

[Son Sann continues]...enemy first...

[McDonald interrupts] The Viet...

[Son Sann] The second...

[McDonald interrupts] The Vietnamese, you say, are enemy number one. Does that mean that following James Baker's statement you would prefer to ally yourself with the Khmer Rouge?

[Son Sann] I have to recall in eight... 1980 I have make an appeal to the Western countries, then the Khmer Rouge want us to be with them—I refused. I made appeal to the Western countries to give me, please, a big stick because I am invited to enter the tiger cave. And the Western countries, and some American has, with other people, authority to ask me to join the Khmer Rouge and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. [sentence as heard] Why now they refuse me to be with the Khmer Rouge—the same people ask me to be with Khmer Rouge in '80 and if they had given to me the big stick in 1980 I have never be with the Khmer Rouge in a coalition.

[McDonald] Now in 1990, we hear increasing rumors that you would consider an alliance with Hun Sen. Despite your saying the Vietnamese are enemy number one, the rumor persists—is it true?

[Son Sann] It's not true because the Khmer Rouge are very bad people—horrible people—but Hun Sen is also Khmer Rouge, and Hun Sen has another crime: He invited the enemy to come and to occupy our country.

[McDonald] Is there no circumstance you can imagine talking with Hun Sen?

[Son Sann] Hun Sen is a Cambodian. I am a Cambodian. Every...—the Prince Norodom Sihanouk is a patriot, Cambodian patriot, and the Khmer Rouge too. I invite them to come to see me in Paris, and I have asked them to make any concession to have a good understanding and to form the supreme national command... er, Council and to go, to sit all together in the without any complication—without opposing Mr. Baker or all the other countries... er, because since '79 the five and now six ASEAN countries support us. They have proposed every year a resolution that has been in the UN since 11 years. The UN, it propose a political solution, global solution, and now the five big powers—they support this solution too...

[McDonald] So if...

[Son Sann] Not...

[McDonald] If Hun Sen comes to Paris to talk to you, you will talk with him?

[Son Sann] I will meet him and ask him to be only Cambodian and to...

[McDonald interrupts] So this week's statement from James Baker seems to have increased the chance of lasting peace in Cambodia.

[Son Sann] If Hun Sen become really Cambodian—do not listen to a foreign country—we can get a agreement among ourselves, about ourselves...Cambodian. And if the Cambodians ask me for one solution to save our country from the demolition of the enemies and I think that whole world will support us [sentence as heard].

[McDonald] Son Sann in Paris—thank you very much indeed for joining us this evening.

Indonesia

Rudini Says PRC Ties, National Unity Separate

BK2507090790 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Rudini says the issue of national unity has nothing to do with the normalization of diplomatic relations with the PRC, even though this must have some impact on the process of achieving national unity. The minister said this in Jakarta this morning at a one-day seminar to mark the 10th founding anniversary of the Prasetya Mulya Foundation.

Rudini added that national unity is an affair of the Indonesians and should not involve other nations. The normalization of relations with the PRC is conducted in the framework of Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy.

Rudini stressed that after normalization is completed, Indonesians must continue to strengthen national unity to avoid a recurrence of past events caused by the interference of foreign countries. He also stressed the importance of continued efforts to implement racial integration with Indonesian nationals of Chinese descent. He said that the success of integration is determined by the two sides, namely the indigenous people and the ethnic Chinese themselves. Racial integration should be seen not only from a cultural aspect, but also from an economic one.

SRV Minister Hails Resumption of PRC Ties

BK2607082390 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0553 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Interview with Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai on the resumption of Indonesia-PRC diplomatic ties by unidentified ANTARA reporter in Hanoi; date not given]

[Text] Hanoi, July 26, (OANA-ANTARA)—The resumption of diplomatic ties between Indonesia and the PRC will maintain stability in Southeast Asia, Vietnamese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Le Mai told ANTARA here over the weekend.

According to the vice-minister, good relations would provide a better opportunity in enhancing economic relations. He said that the world today was marked by a turning point from a political grouping to economic relations which would contribute to the world peace. In the past, getting together was aimed at a political goal but today it was directed to gain economic benefits, Mai explained. Without ruling out the danger of a possible war, he said that economic relations were becoming more and more important, and therefore interdependency was becoming a vital means as well.

With regard to the globalization of the world economy, Vietnam has been seeking good relations with China and the United States, he said. Vietnam also welcomes the

United States' suggestion on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, the vice-minister asserted.

Le Mai said that the resumption of the Indonesia-China political ties was good for the Cambodian peace talks but Vietnam did not see any direct impacts on it.

Referring to the failure of the various Cambodian talks, Le Mai said that it was a process to find out a basic agreement, adding that without talks, an agreement could not be reached. Therefore, he called on the Cambodian factions not to be tired to sit and talk together in their efforts to find out peace. The problem now, he said, is how to arrange a power structure for a transitional period before coming to a general election which is acceptable to all people. He said that the Cambodian forces should not impede the elections.

Touching on the Vietnamese refugee problem on the Galang Island [processing center], Le Mai said it was very difficult to differentiate between political refugees and economic migrants of the boat people. Therefore, all the parties concerned should sit together to discuss it thoroughly, he suggested.

On the occasion, the vice-minister said that Vietnam was interested to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Vietnam, which is trying hard to develop its economy, sees ASEAN as a good economic bloc in the future, particularly after stability in Southeast Asia is reached.

UN Special Envoy Delivers Message to Suharto

BK2507115590 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1115 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 25 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto on Wednesday received the UN secretary general's special envoy for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia Rafeuddin Ahmed, who conveyed a message from UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, asking for a speedy abolishment of the East Timor issue from the UN agenda.

The Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, Nana Sutresna, after the meeting with the president, explained to newsmen that the East Timor issue had been discussed at that international forum for many years.

Because this issue had been on the UN agenda for years, the UN secretary general expected that discussions on that problem at the international forum should be terminated.

Indonesia should use the opportunity as best as possible, the more so since Indonesia's international image had improved enormously lately, Nana Sutresna said, quoting the UN secretary general's message to President Suharto.

In reply to the message, President Suharto said that although the East Timor issue was no longer a problem for the Indonesian Government and people, certain quarters

were still making a problem of the issue. He further asked Nana Sutresna to discuss the message seriously with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and other officials.

Philippines

NPA To Free Hostage Mizuno 'This Weekend'

OW2607042990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT
26 Jul 90

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, July 26 KYODO—Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno will be freed this weekend, exactly two months after communist guerrillas abducted him in the central Philippines, rebel sources said Thursday.

Mizuno, 36, will be released on Saturday or Sunday, freed ahead of Timothy Swanson, a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer, who was kidnapped June 14 from his mountain village home in northern Negros. Prior to his release, the New People's Army (NPA) command on Negros Island will ask for a ceasefire in the towns of Talisay, Bago, and Murcia, near Bacolod City, some 480 kilometers south of Manila. The rebels will also demand the withdrawal of the Japanese private aid group for which Mizuno worked, the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), from Negros Island because the NPA believes its programs are helping the military's counter-insurgency drive.

The rebels are expected to detail their terms for Mizuno's release in a letter to be sent to the "freedom committee" which was set up to mediate the Japanese aid worker's return to freedom. The sources warn that military interference in Mizuno's release would make it difficult for the guerrillas to free Swanson and two government soldiers under their custody. Swanson, who the NPA has claimed is a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operative, will be freed one or two weeks after Mizuno, the sources said. The sources said no ransom was demanded by the guerrillas for the freedom of the two foreign aid workers.

16 Senators Urge Aquino To Initiate Cease-Fire

HK2607040790 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 26 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporters Jose H. Macapac III, Ernesto L. Tugaff Jr., and Dario Agnote]

[Text] Sixteen senators, saying it is imperative for opposing political forces to unite in rebuilding the country, yesterday called on president Aquino to initiate a nationwide ceasefire with leftist and rightist armed rebels to allow for a peaceful reconstruction of quake-devastated Luzon.

The call was made in a resolution authored by Senator Wigberto Tanada and 15 others in the wake of reports that various rebel forces, including the communist New

People's Army (NPA) and the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan-Soldiers of the Filipino People [RAM (Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance)-SFP], were seriously considering a cessation of hostilities to help the government rebuild the economy in the wake of last week's killer quake. The senators include Senate President Jovito Salonga, Majority Floor Leader Teofisto Guingona, Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile, Edgardo Angara, Heherson Alvarez, Agapito Aquino, Ernesto Herrera, Jose Lina, Orlando Mercado, Aquilino Pimentel, Santanina Rasul, Alberto Romulo, Leticia Shahani, Mamintal Tamano, and Victor Ziga.

Both the NPA and RAM-SFP have declared a unilateral ceasefire in the earthquake-devastated areas. RAM sources, however, complained that government troops fired upon RAM personnel during a rescue operation in Baguio. Yesterday, a military report said that communist guerrillas broke their self-imposed ceasefire when they swooped down on the town of Hungduan near the Banaue rice terraces in Ifugao and killed a town official and a Constabulary soldier during a firefight.

In a privileged speech, Tanada disclosed that church leaders, cause-oriented groups and peace organizations were willing to mediate a peace process between government and all militarist forces seeking to overthrow the Aquino administration. Tanada said the leftists have declared a unilateral ceasefire in areas devastated by the tremblor while the RAM forces have agreed to come and help in the search and relief operations in the same towns. Tanada said it is now Mrs. Aquino's turn to consider the gestures taken by the rebels.

"It will be consistent with the constitutional provisions on human rights that President Aquino take the initiatives for the legal, peaceful and non-violent recourse to the redress of the people's grievances," Tanada said. Tanada added that only through such a peace process can the government and the people formulate a national agenda to leave behind the "discredited traditional politics and institutionalize a pluralist democracy."

Tanada said that Satur Ocampo, of the communist party's National Democratic Front, has written him on the leftists' stand on the Senate measure asking that a treaty of friendship, trade and cooperation be made with the U.S. Tanada said the communists support the treaty which could end the neo-colonial relations between the two countries.

Ramos Unsupportive of Proposal

HK2607103590 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 26 Jul 90

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Excerpt] The defense establishment does not fully support the senators' proposal for a cease-fire. Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos issued his explanation in this report by Jessica Soho:

[Begin recording] [Soho] According to Secretary Ramos, the senators' cease-fire proposal has to be studied thoroughly because the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front [CPP-NPA-NDF] had violated 10 times the cease-fire it declared after the earthquake:

[Ramos in English—in progress]...and I think we have the same experience in the past in regard to a Christmas and New Year moratorium on hostilities. And so, this matter will have to be very, very carefully studied by all of us, because I could see that [words indistinct] the ultimate objective of the CPP-NPA-NDF, which is still the grabbing of the powers of the state. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Aquino Rejects Senators' Call

*HK2607094590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0800 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Excerpt] President Aquino has rejected a call for a nationwide cease-fire. Yesterday, 17 [as heard] senators supported a resolution Senator Wigberto Tanada filed calling for a cease-fire to improve the country's situation. Meanwhile, Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion, Jr. said the prices of vegetables would be maintained at their present levels. In other news, the president said she will respect the Supreme Court's decision concerning the Roppongi issue. Here is the president's statement read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez:

[Begin Gomez recording in English] Secretary Ramos, at a cabinet meeting last night, reported that contrary to the declaration by the communist high command of a unilateral cease-fire in Metro Manila and in the areas hit by the earthquake, communist sparrow units shot to death two Metro Manila policemen, and elements of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] attacked an AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] unit, as well as relief rescue aircraft in Northern Luzon. While we cannot permanently rule out any cease-fire, the past and present indications do not [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Rebels Break Self-Imposed 'Moratorium', Kill 2

*HK2607040390 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 26 Jul 90 p 2*

[By reporters Jose H. Macaspac III, Ernesto L. Tugaff Jr. and Dario Agnote]

[Text] Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya—Communist guerillas killed a local official and a Constabulary soldier during an attack on a remote town in Ifugao Tuesday, breaking its self-imposed "moratorium" on hostilities in the areas affected by the powerful earthquake.

A military report monitored here said about 40 to 60 New People's Army (NPA) guerillas swooped down on Hungduan town, near the Banaue rice terraces in Ifugao at about 2 p.m. Tuesday. The town's vice mayor, Julian Humudin led a group of civilian volunteers in defending

the town hall but was killed in the initial skirmish. Soldiers from the 130th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company and from Alpha Company of the 48th Infantry Battalion rushed to the area and engaged the rebels in a five-hour battle, killing three rebels. A soldier was also killed. The rebels broke off at sundown but returned yesterday and engaged again the soldiers who had occupied the town hall.

Brig Gen [Brigadier General] Orlando Soriano, commander of the 5th Infantry Division, who was supervising rescue and relief operations in the neighboring Nueva Vizcaya town, immediately sent two helicopter gunships to support ground troops operations. Three soldiers who were wounded were evacuated to a military hospital while three others were reported missing. A PC soldier was also believed to have been taken captive by the rebels. There were no initial reports on the results of the engagement yesterday.

"This attack belies the communist central committee's statement that they were holding back their operations and would be willing to help in the rescue operations," said Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos who inspected military relief operations in Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya yesterday. Ramos also expressed concern over the safety of soldiers and civilian volunteers involved in the rescue and relief operations because of increasing rebel armed activities despite their pronouncement of a unilateral ceasefire.

Court: No Warrants Needed To Arrest Communists

*HK2607041590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 26 Jul 90 pp 1, 13*

[By Rey G. Panaligan]

[Text] Suspected communists can be arrested even without warrants, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

The ruling was handed down on eight petitions for habeas corpus filed by 16 suspected communists, led by confessed New People's Army (NPA) sparrow member Roberto Omil. The High Court said that the arrests of NPA members were justified because the crimes of rebellion, subversion, or conspiracy or proposal to commit such crime "are in the nature of continuing offenses." Thus, the High Court said the arrest of a suspected communist even without warrant is considered an arrest made while he is in the act of committing an offense.

The ruling reaffirmed the 1983 doctrine laid down by the High Court in the case of Garcia-Padilla versus Enrile. The Garcia-Padilla doctrine declared rebellion and subversion to be continuing offenses and persons engaged in such exercise are deemed to be in the act of committing a crime.

Justice Abraham F. Sarmiento filed a dissenting opinion while Justices Isagani A. Cruz, Florention P. Feliciano, and Irene R. Cortez filled separate concurring opinions.

Justices Cruz and Sarmiento said the majority ruling would set "a dangerous precedent." Justices Feliciano and Cortez, doubted the sweeping statement in the decision which categorized political offenses as "continuing crime" without "any visible effort to examine the basis and the scope." For his part, Feliciano suggested to apply the concept of continuing offense "in a narrow sense" so as not to infringe on the freedom of speech and the press.

In reaffirming its previous doctrine, the High Court said "the arrest or capture of (suspected communists) is impelled by the exigencies of the situation that involves the very survival of society and its government and the duly constituted authorities."

Paramilitary Unit Proposed in Metro Manila

HK2607041190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 26 Jul 90 pp 1, 6

[By Joey Caburnida]

[Text] The Metro Manila commander proposed yesterday the formation of a paramilitary unit to be mobilized in cases of aggression or rescue operations.

The units, composed of security guards and armed professionals, will help the more than two battalions of elite police strike force in the metropolis where about 10 million people live.

"It will only be mobilized in the event of an immediate aggression and rescue operations during disasters in their (the volunteers') respective communities," said Brig Gen [Brigadier General] Marino Filart, Chief of the Capital Regional Command [Capcom]. But Filart denied the paramilitary groups were similar to Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Units (Cafgus) which had been criticized in the provinces for alleged human rights violations. Unlike the Cafgus, Filart said the units would recruit members among security guards and civilian professionals with licensed firearms for special trainings. He told a meeting of the Metro Manila Peace and Order Council that police station commanders had been instructed to submit their own plans on how these groups would be organized.

The council immediately passed a resolution requesting Constabulary chief Maj Gen [Major General] Cesar Nazareno to turn over the control and supervision of security agencies in Metro Manila to Capcom. At least 289 private security agencies with 12,143 individually licensed manpower are under the direct control of the Philippine Constabulary Supervisory Unit for Security Investigation Agencies (PC-Susia).

Filart dismissed speculations that the proposed units would be transformed into another Cafgu, criticized and feared by many in the far-flung areas. Filart's proposal followed threats by the dreaded gunmen of the underground New People's Army to avenge the death of their comrades in the metropolis. It also followed the arrest in

the capital of at least a dozen ranking dissidents including ones and a woman member of the party's Central Committee.

Unprecedented Bail Order Granted to Officer

HK2607040990 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 26 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] In a precedent-setting order, the Regional Trial Court [RTC] of Quezon City yesterday granted provisional liberty to a military officer facing court martial for his alleged complicity in the failed December coup, subject to the posting of a P100,000 [pesos] bail.

By a decision of Judge Maximiano Asuncion, Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Jacinto Ligot, Philippine Army, became the first military officer in the country's history to win such a ruling. Officers under court martial had been consistently denied he right to bail. Ligot immediately posted the P100,000 bail, but he was still under custody at press time. No explanation was immediately available for the delay of his release. Ligot, one of 21 military officers facing court martial in connection with last year's failed coup, is represented by former Justice Manuel Lazaro and his brother Alfredo Lazaro.

The lawyers Lazaro first filed for bail on June 5 before General Court Martial No. 14, which is trying Ligot's case. The petition was denied on the ground that no bail is usually granted to military personnel. The lawyers filed a motion for reconsideration but the same was peremptorily denied on the same ground. At the same time they filed a special civil action before the RTC in Quezon City, questioning the abuse of discretion of the general court martial in denying Ligot's right to bail. The lawyers invoked the right to bail of every accused as guaranteed by the Constitution and the rules of court. They pointed out that if the right to bail were denied, then military personnel would become second class citizens in their own country, inferior to thieves and murderers and foreigners, and presumed guilty even before conviction.

In his order, Judge Asuncion said that after considering the arguments of the parties, "the Court finds that there is no legal or constitutional basis for depriving petitioner of his provisional liberty, pending trial and final determination by this Court of the legal question of whether petitioner is entitled to bail as a matter of right or not." The Court then ordered that upon filing of bail of P100,000, petitioner be temporarily released from custody.

Military, Media Launch Drive for 'Integrity'

HK2607041390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 26 Jul 90 p 8

[Text] Military and police officials and broadcast medi-amens have launched a campaign to save the honor and integrity of law enforcers.

Cicero Campos, chairman of the National Police Commission, and Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Rene Imperial, Constabulary deputy chief of staff signed a memorandum agreement with the media practitioners, led by Marikina Vice Mayor Doy del Castillo for the drive to be propelled by the slogan, "Sagipin and Karangalan ng Pulis and Militar" [Rescue and Honor of the Police and Military].

In accordance with the agreement, the broadcasters are to allot a portion of their radio and television program to public complaints against drug abuse, and activities of "scalawags" in the uniformed services. The broadcast services include the use of the facilities by investigator, verification and surveillance, and other functions to strengthen law enforcement. Napolcom and Constabulary leaders agreed to assign officers and provide logistics to boost the campaign.

Campos said the campaign demonstrates the closing of ranks among lawmen and media to improve police and military efficiency and enhance civilian vigilance against criminality. Del Castillo said the reality of peace and order is that most of the law enforcers are honest and hard-working but that the good work is "contaminated by the activities of few crooked policemen and soldiers."

Senate Passes P10 Billion Quake Relief Bill

HK2607020190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0000 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] The Senate last night passed an emergency bill allocating P [pesos] 10 billion as supplementary budget for the earthquake victims and for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of buildings and streets that were destroyed during the earthquake.

The House of Representatives passed a similar bill last Monday, the same day President Aquino appealed for an additional 10 billion pesos for the rehabilitation budget.

NDF Extends Condolences to Earthquake Victims

HK2507075790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] International in the Netherlands is also soliciting donations for Philippines earthquake victims. This was announced by Jose Maria Sison, the founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines, in an interview with DZRH. Sison said he was grief-stricken by the calamity that struck the country. In the same interview, he extended his condolences to our countrymen. Here is part of Sison's statement:

[Begin Sison recording] I am reiterating my condolences to the victims and families of the victims and the whole nation itself. My whole family extends its condolences in relation to the strong earthquake that hit our country. [end recording]

\$178 Million Financing Package Set With Italy

HK2107082990 Quezon City MALAYA in English 21 Jul 90 p 9

[Text] Italy recently signed an agreement with the Philippine Government to provide \$73 million in grants and \$105 million in concessional loans over the period 1990-92.

The financial package carries out the amended Protocol of Understanding between the two countries which took the place of the First RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Italy Protocol signed in 1987. The National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA] said the 1987 was amended in line with new financial guidelines recently adopted by the Italian government. However, NEDA said both countries agreed to retain projects which comply with the original strategies such as those that strengthen and develop the agriculture sector.

Court Rules Against Sale of Property in Tokyo

HK2607093590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] The government has lost hope of selling government-owned property in Roponggi, Japan. Here is Rey Mariano with the details.

[Begin recording—in progress]...a property of public dominion, the Roponggi property in Japan. In relation to this, the Supreme Court this afternoon released a permanent order barring the sale of 3,179 square meters of land at Roponggi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. The property was to have been sold at an auction last February 21, 1990. This was the order issued by the Supreme Court, which supported a prior petition made by Vice President Salvador Laurel that questioned a government decision to sell the Roponggi property in Japan through auction.

In a 23-page en banc decision released by the Supreme Court this afternoon, nine judges voted in concurrence with Vice President Laurel's petition. On the other hand, six judges, including Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan, voted in favor of the government's decision to sell the Roponggi property for the purpose of funding the government's Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program.

The Roponggi property, given to the Philippine Government on 27 June 1958 under reparations contract number 300, was the home of the Philippine Embassy until it was transferred to (Namtibai) in Japan on 22 June 1966, when it needed major repairs.

It will be recalled that Vice President Laurel brought forth a petition to the Supreme Court contesting the sale of the Roponggi property. The court temporarily barred the government by issuing a temporary restraining order contained in an en banc resolution dated February 20, 1990. [end recording]

Thailand

Coverage of U.S. Cambodia Policy Continues

Policy 'More Pragmatic'

BK2607021990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Jul 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Dealing With the Khmer Rouge Issue"]

[Text] The United States' decision last week to withdraw support from the Cambodian resistance coalition took much of the world by surprise. This significant policy shift will be defended by US Secretary of State James Baker when he meets the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Jakarta tomorrow.

Despite criticism from several foreign quarters, Washington's latest stance on Cambodia—though clearly aimed at placating growing resentment within the US Congress over how American assistance for the anti-Phnom Penh resistance in the past had also benefited the widely-condemned Khmer Rouge—is commendable.

By adopting what is clearly a more pragmatic approach, Washington will now have greater flexibility and wider options in helping to bring about a solution to the Cambodian conflict through new avenues such as dialogues with Hanoi and the Phnom Penh regime. But what is unrealistic about the new policy is Washington's apparent belief that the Khmer Rouge can be easily excluded or wished away from the future of Cambodia. Given the fact that the Khmer Rouge remains the most potent fighting force among the Cambodian resistance, a cross section of Cambodia watchers have already warned of the dangerous prospect of this fanatical faction being left out in the cold. A more realistic approach is, therefore, to try to obtain flexibility from Hanoi and Phnom Penh to accept a political role for the Khmer Rouge, excluding, of course, its top leaders responsible for the killing fields.

The ramifications on Thailand from Washington's latest action are clear. As the traditional "frontline" state which possibly has the largest stake in the future well-being of Cambodia, Bangkok is caught in a serious dilemma over how best to deal with the Cambodian issue from now on.

People who are supportive of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan may like the local public to believe that the latest policy adopted by Washington is similar to the line the prime minister has been pursuing over the last two years. Indeed one central element of Gen [General] Chatchai's famous policy to turn Indochina from a battlefield to a marketplace was to open up an additional avenue of direct dialogue with Cambodian Premier Hun Sen, on top of the three resistance factions.

But Bangkok would unduly upset China, a major ally, if it were to pull the plug on the resistance as Washington now wants to do. On Cambodia's credentials at the

United Nations, it is also unthinkable for Thailand to derecognise the resistance coalition in light of the fact that Thailand, along with the rest of ASEAN, has been spearheading the international diplomatic effort for more than a decade to back the resistance's UN seating. Therefore, Thailand's decision in Jakarta to join ASEAN in reiterating its support for the Cambodian resistance is the correct one—at least until some power-sharing arrangement acceptable to all four warring factions can be worked out.

Apart from the diplomatic perspective, Thailand needs to consider the ramifications of the situation on the ground in which the Khmer Rouge appear to be making significant military gains and the fighting intensifying.

For a start, our foreign policy planners—be they at Government House, Saranrom Palace or Ban Phitsanuloke—will have to collectively come up with a common stand on how to handle the Khmer Rouge, particularly its hard-core leadership. A final decision, therefore, has to be made as to whether Thailand should continue to extend the sort of tacit assistance as provided in the past, or whether it should dump the Khmer Rouge. The option is clear if the Thai leadership is genuine about its professed desire to help effect an end to the protracted Cambodian conflict.

It is time for Bangkok to stand tall and convince Beijing to start scaling down its arms assistance for the communist faction before a final total cut-off. In the meantime, the military authorities could start mapping out contingency plans to cope with whatever eventualities might arise as the result of this well-armed resistance force running loose along the eastern Thai border. With a military strength estimated at between thirty and forty thousand and a well-stocked arsenal, the Khmer Rouge could for a period of time pose a formidable security threat to the lives and property of Thai border villagers. But if all outside assistance is cut off, it could, in the long run, gradually whittle away.

Column Criticizes Shift

BK2507100990 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
25 Jul 90 p 5

["Ta Molo" column entitled, "The U.S. Role on Cambodia"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In general, the Khmer Rouge has been regarded as an obstacle to the settlement of the Cambodian problem because it must be responsible for its past genocide. Should we hold all the Cambodian factions responsible for the genocide? In particular, the Phnom Penh regime under the leadership of Heng Samrin, the Khmer Rouge under the leadership of Khieu Samphan, and the Sihanoukist faction led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk should all be responsible.

These three leaders joined hands to overthrow General Lon Nol and take over the administration of Cambodia. Therefore, they all have to be held responsible. Because

Khieu Samphan [as published] and Sihanouk were weak, the Khmer Rouge was able to rise to power and commit the genocidal act. Heng Samrin and Sihanouk later realized their guilt and separated themselves from the Khmer Rouge. However, they can never deny their responsibility. The three men and their followers should resign their posts and become normal citizens. If they cannot do this, they should cooperate with each other once more to redress their past guilt. Also, the claim that the Khmer Rouge may once again commit genocide if it returns to power does not seem legitimate, not if Cambodia is ruled by a true democratic system. The trouble in Cambodia is that no one wants to introduce a true democratic system.

My personal view on the Cambodian conflict is that the superpowers, which support the various Cambodian factions, are not sincere. The latest U.S. plan to withdraw its recognition of the Cambodian resistance coalition government under the leadership of Sihanouk in the United Nations and begin a serious dialogue with Vietnam will likely be followed by the United States' shaking hands with the Cambodian faction in Phnom Penh. This is because the United States sees Vietnam and Phnom Penh as having great potential to serve its interests. This will never help settle the Cambodian conflict. On the contrary, the fighting in Cambodia will intensify and more Cambodians will die, because China will not stay idle while the United States goes on the offensive.

Impact on ASEAN Viewed

BK2507020190 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
25 Jul 90 p 10

[Kawi Chongkitthawon commentary: "Jolting ASEAN Back to Its Senses"]

[Text] For 11 years, the United States has lived with ASEAN's position on Cambodia without question. Then, lightning struck last week, Washington came with a new Cambodian policy—for many, it was too little too late. But for ASEAN, it was a big nuisance. So, it irked the ASEAN nations, which is understandable.

Within ASEAN, each nation has its own priority based on its national interest although all of them profess they want to see peace in Cambodia. When peace was almost at hand, some ASEAN nations pushed it out again. One often asks oneself: Which ASEAN nation stands to lose the most when peace arrives in Cambodia?

The joint statement on Cambodia by ASEAN foreign ministers issued on Monday said very little that was reflective of the fast-changing environment on Cambodia. To pick on ASEAN as a whole would be unfair. After all, ASEAN has to rely on consensus. When it comes to drafting any statement, ASEAN leaders tend to write in terms based on Singapore's position on one and those of the Thais on the other. Indonesia, as the host of this annual conference, must agree to this too. Where

these three countries are concerned, any clear view on Cambodia is asking for the impossible. Maybe ASEAN does not need one now.

The Tokyo meeting has already provided a sound foundation for further negotiations to establish the supreme national council, which will be linked to the imposition of a ceasefire agreement—the position reached by the Perm Five [five permanent members of the UN Security Council] at the fourth meeting in May. ASEAN also demanded that these two elements be met before a free and fair election is held. Too much emphasis was given to what China, ASEAN, Vietnam or the US wanted with the UN role. All concerned parties want an enhanced UN role, but the Cambodian factions will have the final say.

What should be done now is to follow up from where the Tokyo talks ended. The joint communique signed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen in Tokyo stipulated that the supreme national council should be set up by the end of July which will preserve the UN seat for Cambodia. With or without the Khmer Rouge, the remaining factions should go ahead. The non-communist resistance groups would have to decide for themselves.

In a statement issued yesterday the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, asked for ASEAN help to get the group a political role in the peace settlement. The Khmer Rouge will have a political role, but on their terms. The Khmer Rouge is part of the three-coalition government and should be recognized as such. The formula for the proposed supreme national council in Tokyo provides the Khmer Rouge with a political role. Certainly, that role is less than what the Khmer Rouge, China or ASEAN have in mind.

If the Khmer Rouge decides to abide by the Tokyo communique in the future, everything will be set for the next step in the peace process—the meeting between the Perm Five and the Cambodian factions. The Khmer Rouge should not be allowed to hold the peace process hostage.

ASEAN has failed to support the outcome of the Tokyo meeting simply because the Khmer Rouge was excluded. The communist guerrillas isolated themselves knowing that ASEAN and China would come to the rescue. After all, things surrounding Cambodia become rather personal. The personalization of the Cambodian conflict through key personalities and countries such as Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia, has made any shift on ASEAN Cambodia policy nearly impossible without their consent.

ASEAN was becoming too obsessed with its role in Cambodia. Its position was left unchallenged until last week. The US new shift on Cambodia was long over due. It jolted ASEAN because the grouping has been downplaying Washington's role all along thinking that the rapid change in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will slow down any real interest in the region, let alone Cambodia. The US move agitated ASEAN. The baby was no longer theirs. And suddenly, ASEAN wants to

play the lead again after a period of silence since the February meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta.

ASEAN fears that it would lose Cambodia to the initiatives of other countries, including Thailand. In the past decade, the six-member group helped carve a policy to oppose the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and protect the mighty Khmer Rouge as the most potent force to repulse the Vietnamese invasion.

China was spared any criticism because of its strong support for the communist faction. Beijing, up until today, continues to pledge military support to the resistance groups. Without the boiling Cambodian conflict, the international community will divert its attention to China's domestic development. China's record since last year's horrendous incident at Tiananmen Square has been disappointing in Cambodia. China can continue to say its support to the Khmer Rouge is legitimate because Vietnamese troops are still there.

But the Vietnamese troop presence in Cambodia is not the issue, as it used to be in the past. When Washington said it would open a dialogue with Vietnam on Cambodia, it was quite obvious that the US treated the Vietnamese withdrawal as "as a fact."

Maybe ASEAN itself is becoming the main obstacle to the Cambodian settlement. Those who spoke the loudest on Cambodia have very little to do with the life and death of the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people want peace, let them have it. In fact, the ASEAN countries can do their best now by zeroing in the refugee issue because they can pick on both the US and Vietnam.

One more thing, Sihanouk, as ASEAN rightly points out, plays a very important role in the peace settlement of Cambodia. So far, no one has denied Sihanouk's role. But the prince has not yet lived up to the confidence bestowed on him by ASEAN and the international community. By simply looking back to the Tokyo talks and the records of what he had said, it would seem now that the prince was not there at all.

Border Police Reinforced

*BK2407025190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
24 Jul 90 p 3*

[Text] Border patrol police forces will be reinforced at the Cambodian border to prepare to counter spillovers of fighting in Cambodia expected following the United States's decision to end recognition of the Cambodian resistance coalition, a senior police commander said yesterday.

The police forces will be stationed with military personnel at major strategic points to push back foreign troops who might cross over onto Thai soil, Assistant Border Patrol Police Commander Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Manat Khanthatbamrung said. Manat said the Cambodian resistance forces are likely to intensify their attacks against Phnom Penh government troops because of the end of US recognition, and border

villages in Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi provinces would inevitably be affected.

Grenade Reportedly Explodes in Burmese Compound

*BK2507114090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Bangkok, July 25 (AFP)—A grenade was thrown early Wednesday morning into the Burmese Embassy compound here, police officials said. The grenade exploded at 4:20 A.M. (2120 GMT Tuesday), but no injuries were reported, they said.

Burmese Embassy officials declined to comment on the attack. But an official in the Office of Ambassador Nyunt Swe, who confirmed there had been an incident early Wednesday morning, would only say that a ventilation window had been broken.

Burmese Student Denies Responsible

*BK2607064890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT
26 Jul 90*

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 (AFP)—A Burmese student leader Thursday rejected suggestions that his group was responsible for a bomb attack on the Burmese Embassy here.

Aung Naing Oo, a leader of the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF), the largest and most powerful anti-Rangoon student group, said his group had heard of Wednesday's attack but denied that it was responsible. "We are involved only in peaceful political struggle against the Rangoon military regime. We protect ourselves when attacked by force but we would never involve ourselves in such actions that took place on Wednesday morning," Mr. Aung Naing Oo said.

Meanwhile, Thai police have stepped up security around the embassy on a request from Burmese officials while bomb experts continue to comb the area for clues. They have ruled out earlier reports that the blast was caused by a hand grenade thrown over the embassy wall into the compound.

"We have found no fragments and for the moment we are working on the theory that plastic explosives may have been used," said police chief Lieutenant Colonel Wanit Suraphonchat.

Burmese officials have suggested that dissident students may have been responsible for the early morning explosion, which shattered several windows in the embassy but caused no injuries. "There are plenty of insurgent groups passing through the Kingdom of Thailand but it is too early for us to pass judgment as to which group was responsible," said Tin Htoon, first secretary or second-in-charge of the embassy.

Student groups have staged a number of protests outside the embassy since Burma's ruling junta came to power in a bloody coup nearly two years ago. This is the first time it has been attacked.

Thousands of Burmese students are living in Thailand, many of them illegally. They claim it would be too dangerous for them to return home because of their opposition to the junta, officially known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC).

The opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) swept general elections in Burma in May, although the SLORC has yet to transfer power.

In Rangoon, fears have grown about possible clashes between NLD supporters and the Army. Students have recently staged a series of lightning demonstrations demanding that power be handed over and NLD leader Aung San Suu Kyi freed from house arrest.

At the last such demonstration, on Tuesday, students also criticised the NLD for its policy of non-confrontation with authorities. They demanded that the party "make more efforts towards realizing the desires of the people."

Officials Deny Khun Sa Charges on Rebel Aid

*BK2507020590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
25 Jul 90 p 4*

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Thailand yesterday denied assisting ethnic Wa fighters in their war against opium warlord Khun Sa's Mong Tai Army (MTA) for the control of drug routes around the strategic Doi Lang mountain range. Thai military officers also denied Khun Sa's allegation that the Thai moves came under the demand or instruction of the United States, which has placed Khun Sa on a list of most wanted persons for his involvement in the narcotics trade.

An officer who requested anonymity said Thailand neither assisted the Wa nor the Shan fighters of Khun Sa. He also denied Khun Sa's charge that Thailand deliberately allowed troops and ammunition of the United Wa State Party to pass through its territory to their bases in the Doi Lang area and allowed the Wa to take over Thai bases located on the Doi Lang Range.

"It's impossible (that Thai forces fled the bases) and it is not their nature. Our dignity would have been affected and we can never allow any foreign invader to violate our territory," said the officer, who said he believed Khun Sa's troops would not attack or clash with local Thai forces stationed in bases around the 30-sq km Doi Lang area.

The Doi Lang range in Chiang Mai's Mae Ai district is still a disputed area between Thailand and Burma. Both countries have plans to redemarcate their common border. Doi Lang is one of the four MTA command areas on the Thai-Burmese border.

Khun Sa, commander-in-chief of the MTA, last week accused Thai troops of helping Wa troops. He told THE NATION that he feared the fighting in Doi Lang would deteriorate and develop into a clash between his forces

and Thai troops. "They (MTA forces) dare not attack us (Thai troops). If they did they would die of hunger, because we would then block all the routes for their logistics which includes food," he said, adding that "on humanitarian grounds, we allow unarmed villagers to come in to buy food."

The officer rejected the MTA's claim it had reached a "gentleman's agreement" with the Thai army in 1987 to let Thai troops occupy the MTA bases in Doi Lang on condition that Thailand prevent other ethnic resistance groups or the Burma Communist Party from occupying the area. "There was no such agreement. How can we strike an accord with a group which has no legitimacy or has no country of its own," he said. "What actually happened was when we moved our troops there, Khun Sa's men retreated from Doi Lang," he added. This was after receiving the consent of Gen [General] Saw Muang then Burma's army commander-in-chief in early 1987, he said.

He also said Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, then army commander-in-chief, went to Rangoon to inform Saw Maung that Thailand wished to enter the area. "There was no clash when our troops were there. Khun Sa's troops regrouped at the back of the Doi Huai Ha," said the officer.

Speaking yesterday after witnessing the signing of a \$1.45-million agreement on the US 1990 Narcotics Law Enforcement Project, Pol Maj-Gen [Police Major General] Koson Limpichat denied Khun Sa's charge that Thailand had acted on narcotic suppression or assisted the Wa forces on the instructions of the US.

"It (the accusation) is not true. It is a fight between Khun Sa and the Wa forces to occupy the area which is outside Thai soil. We are not getting involved and never act on the command or request of the United States or any other country," said Koson, who is deputy secretary-general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board. "Forces who violate Thai territory will be pushed out except those, who are unarmed, sick or wounded," Koson said, adding that he believed Khun Sa's charges were an attempt to divert charges that he was the world's largest heroin producer and trafficker.

Koson denied Thailand and Burma ever discussed a joint operation to wipe out Khun Sa's forces from their common border and that Washington ever asked Thailand to help locate the drug kingpin.

Khun Sa, who said he was fighting for the independence of the Shan State, was indicted last December by a US jury on ten separate narcotic charges of smuggling or trying to smuggle thousands of kilogrammes of heroin into the United States. He has denied all the charges.

Koson said he believed the United States would not raid Burma because the matter involved the sovereignty of a country.

Koson added that he did not know about an opium eradication programme Khun Sa said he proposed to the

United States and that Thailand was never contacted by the Shan leader. Nor did it want to get in touch with him because "Thailand knows that he has been responsible for the production of narcotics for the past 20 years," he said. "There was no point in us contacting him because all we want is to suppress narcotics," he said, adding that Khun Sa was also indicted by a Thai court on several charges of accumulating war weapons on Thai soil and attempted rebellion.

Sunthon Visits Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia

BK2407031590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
24 Jul 90 p 4

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen [General] Sunthon Khongsomphon left yesterday morning for a seven-day visit to three ASEAN nations to get acquainted with their top brass.

Sunthon boarded an Air Force C-130 plane at the military airport at Don Muang, for Indonesia, the first leg of his visit, which covers Brunei and Malaysia.

The trip comes a week after a visit to his counterparts in the Philippines, his first overseas trip since he was made military chief in March.

Military sources said Sunthon had been scheduled to also visit top military officers in Singapore but cancelled the trip to the island republic for unknown reasons.

Sunthon will meet Indonesian President Suharto, Defence Minister L.B. Murdani and Supreme Commander Gen Tri Sutrisno.

In Brunei, the Thai military chief will pay a courtesy call on the country's ruler Sultan Bolkiah Hassanah and see his Brunei counterpart Gen Pehin Datuk Haji Mohamed and Deputy Defence Minister H.J. Ibnu.

While in Malaysia, Sunthon will talk with Gen Tan Sri Yagub Mohd Zain, Malaysian army commander and acting supreme commander.

Cabinet Approves Air Service Accord With Laos

BK2507021590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved an air service agreement with Laos. Under the agreement, Thai Airways International has been granted two more flight routes to Laos in addition to the present Bangkok-Vientiane route. The two new routes are Chiang Mai-Vientiane-Chiang Mai and Khon Kaen-Vientiane-Khon Kaen. In return, Laotian Airlines has been granted two more flight routes, which are Vientiane-Chiang Mai-Vientiane and Vientiane-Khon Kaen-Vientiane in addition to the existing Vientiane-Bangkok-Vientiane route.

More on Board of Trade Patenting Discussion

BK2607011190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Jul 90 p 20

[Conclusion of position paper by Thailand Board of Trade: "Patenting Will Help Increase Research and Development"]

[Text] The adoption of a product patent system for pharmaceutical products will greatly help the Thai government to achieve its goal of increasing research and development.

Given the poor incentive which currently exists to engage in research and development, it is not surprising that Thai industries across the board (including non-pharmaceutical companies) spend only a small part of their annual turnover on research and development. In contrast, the average amount spent for research and development in industry as a whole (including non-pharmaceutical companies) in the United States exceeds three percent of their annual turnover.

The statistics on research and development for the Thai pharmaceutical industry also clearly reflect the fact that there is no incentive to engage in the development of pharmaceutical products. In advanced countries, pharmaceutical companies spend approximately 14 percent of annual turnover on research and development.

Opponents of the product patent system often cite statistics concerning the present inability of the existing pharmaceutical industry engaged in research and development on new patentable pharmaceutical products. These statistics are not a part of the relevant criteria which should be reviewed in determining whether to adopt a product patent system. Instead, statistics regarding the ability of the Thai pharmaceutical industry to engage in such research and development activities after the infusion of capital which generally follows as a result of the adoption of a product patent system should be reviewed in making this analysis.

In addition, statistics which show that foreigners own more patent applications are also not indicative of an improperly balanced patent system. Such statistics are to be expected because firms always file in many countries other than the country in which the product was developed.

In order for a patient to benefit from a newly developed pharmaceutical product, his or her physician must be aware of its therapeutic value. Creating an awareness of the benefits of a pharmaceutical product in the medical community requires a substantial investment of both time and capital by the company which will introduce the pharmaceutical product. As part of the process of informing the medical community of the benefits of the pharmaceutical product, literature must be prepared and distributed, seminars conducted and clinical studies performed in Thai hospitals. In the past, foreign pharmaceutical companies and their joint venture partners have been willing to make the investment required to inform physicians about new developments.

Although adequate patent protection does not exist in Thailand, foreign pharmaceutical companies have had some chance to recover the required investment since it generally took several years for an equivalent (i.e. generic) pharmaceutical product to appear on the market.

However, as a result of recent advances in the ability of manufacturers of generic products to copy newly developed products in a matter of months, the companies developing the new products are no longer able to recover the costs of informing the medical community of the benefits of newly developed products. As a result, the medical community in Thailand will increasingly not have sufficient access to needed information on newly developed pharmaceutical products, which then results in a poor distribution of the product to patients in need. In order to create the proper incentive to disseminate information on newly developed pharmaceutical products, a product patent system must be adopted.

The increase in research and development which would result if a product patent system for pharmaceutical products is adopted will provide many individuals with scientific and technical skills with employment opportunities which allow them to utilize their education and to continue to develop their skills. For instance, the Korean government recently announced that it had started an effort to attract 1,475 scientists now working in foreign countries to return to Korea.

The type of employment opportunities which had been created by the adoption of a product patent system was precisely what was needed to attract the large number of Korean scientists who were working in other countries to return to Korea. The nature of employment opportunities in the pharmaceutical industry is evidenced by the fact that in Switzerland the pharmaceutical industry employs ten times more people with an academic degree than the watch industry.

Technology is unique in that unlike other components of finished products it is not consumed as part of the production process. As a result, it may be improved and refined repeatedly. By purchasing needed technology a developing country is able to avoid huge development costs and immediately move its technological capacity up to developed country standards.

Statistical evidence compiled by the Pharmaceutical Bureau, Welfare Ministry of Japan, documents the foreign exchange savings which result from importing foreign technology.

The negative effects of weak patent protection is also evidenced by Canada's experience. Since the introduction of automatic compulsory licensing in Canada for pharmaceuticals at very low standard royalties in 1969, the ratio of pharmaceutical imports to exports has nearly doubled (1979 figures compared with 1969 figures).

As a result of the lack of adequate patent protection in Canada, numerous multinational pharmaceutical companies moved both production and research and development facilities from Canada. In response to these and other problems caused by weak patent protection, the Canadian Government set up an inquiry to investigate the working of the pharmaceutical industry in Canada and the compulsory license system was amended and product protection introduced.

Once the technology is acquired, the developing country's industry has the opportunity to improve the technology and generate profits by selling improved products and licensing the technology abroad. This opportunity is lost if no incentive exists to improve the technology. Only a product patent system will provide this incentive to pharmaceutical companies and inventors.

Product patents also serve to protect the domestic Thai licensee who has invested capital in connection with entering into a technology licence agreement with the foreign company. Unless Thai licensees are adequately protected, they will not be as likely to invest the capital required to bring needed technology to Thailand.

Finally, all available empirical evidence establishes that countries which grant pharmaceutical product patents do not have significantly higher pharmaceutical product prices. The decisive factor for price determination are costs of research, development, production and introduction of the product, administration, medical information, marketing, the prices of competitive products and the standard of living in a particular country.

Out of these sectors, only research costs and after-tax profits have any relation to patents. If one were to eliminate research costs, pharmaceuticals would of course be cheaper by at least the amount of these costs, but it is obvious that, percentage-wise, this reduction would not amount to very much. But without research, fewer pharmaceuticals would exist.

Competition between manufacturers forces all of them to adjust their prices in such a way that excessive profits are excluded. Statistics also show that the prices of patented pharmaceuticals have had, in the past, a tendency to fall, while prices of patent-free pharmaceuticals have been increasing. Patents enable (sometimes) the innovator to finance his research costs and give him an initial advantage over his competitors, but does not lead to excessive prices for pharmaceuticals.

Prices cannot be fixed as desired. They usually depend on the market situation. There is almost always competition with other drugs, whether they are patented or not. Nor should one forget that drugs account for only about 10 percent of the total costs of the health care system and—as already mentioned—the proportion of drugs under patent coverage is relatively low.

Finally, one must say that a drug invention normally leads to a better, safer and more effective drug, and it is

surely not unreasonable that the provision of such a superior drug would justify a higher price for it if it could be realized at all.

Suchinda Asks Radio To Avoid Political Comment

*BK2407025790 Bangkok THE NATION in English
24 Jul 90 p 2*

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun yesterday reportedly instructed the army radio network to avoid making political commentary.

A high-level source said Suchinda issued the order at a meeting with senior officers at the Third Army Region headquarters yesterday. The source said the army chief has been stressing that the army should not interfere in politics. "He wants all the army units to follow his line," said the source.

The army operates a network of commercial radio stations through which it often airs views on political issues. The army has a daily morning radio programme called "Sayammanusati" which features commentaries on current issues. At the height of a political crisis following Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's resignation as deputy prime minister and defence minister last month, the programme broadcast daily political commentaries in support of the former army chief.

Allows Officers To Air Views

*BK2607024790 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Jul 90 p 2*

[Text] Army Chief Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday army officers are allowed to air their political views despite his order banning political commentary by army-run radio stations. The comments by army officers would reflect their own individual opinions.

Suchinda also issued an order banning army-run radio stations from presenting political commentaries which may reflect the army's stand. Clarifying the order which was issued as a result of a meeting of high-ranking army officers in Phitsanuloke on Monday, the army chief said that the army broadcasts must also follow his policy of not interfering in political affairs.

However he said the producers of the radio programmes—Sayammanusati and Phua Phaendin Thai—can still relay political comments by individuals, particularly such public figures as Cabinet members. The first programme is produced by the Internal Security Operations Command and the second by the Supreme Command's Information Office.

Raise of External Borrowing Limit Approved

*BK2507023590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Jul 90 p 17*

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a Finance Ministry proposal to raise the external borrowing limit from US\$1,200 million to \$1,500 million for fiscal 1990. It

also approved a related proposal to borrow external loans as part of the \$1,500 million ceiling. The raising of the borrowing ceiling will allow lending for four more projects. The four are the urgent expansion of Provincial Electricity Authority project through the borrowing of \$44.01 million, a Telephone Organisation economic and social development with loans of \$102.12 million, a Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives project to lend funds to small farmers in the Northeast through the borrowing of \$5.87 million, and the construction of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand's Bang Pakong power plant with loans of \$96.47 million. The four will be added to the 20 existing projects bringing the total borrowing to \$1,447.80 million.

Vietnam

Hanoi on U.S. Team in Cambodia on MIA Issue

*BK2607034490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Text] On 24 July, a U.S. military team led by Lieutenant Colonel Joe Harvey arrived in Phnom Penh to receive remains of a number of U.S. soldiers who died in Cambodia during the Vietnam war. This is the first time since 1975 that a U.S. military team has arrived in Cambodia from Thailand.

Stemming from its humanitarian stance on the issue of U.S. servicemen missing in action [MIA] in the war, the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia last June decided to establish a committee for coordinating operations to handle the MIA issue. The committee has been assigned with the task of making contacts with Cambodian authorities in provinces and cities and cooperating with U.S. technical teams to investigate and find remains of U.S. soldiers in Cambodia.

Earlier this month, Mr. Richard Boucher, deputy spokesman of the U.S. State Department, warmly welcomed this humanitarian gesture of the Cambodian Government and people.

Commenting on this issue, the BBC said: This was the first official contact between Washington and the Phnom Penh government. U.S. officials said this visit to Cambodia by the U.S. team was a great breakthrough.

'Adjustment' of U.S. Policy on Cambodia Viewed

*BK2607093590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by Quang Loi: "An Encouraging Adjustment"; date not given]

[Text] During the past several days, a broad segment of world public opinion has paid keen interest to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's 18 July statement on the Cambodian issue, which said that the U.S. decided to stop its support for the Cambodian tripartite coalition's

seat at the United Nations and also that Washington will hold direct talks with Vietnam.

Public opinion holds that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's statement is an important change in U.S. policy on Cambodia. As the largest superpower of the West, Washington's change of policy has created notable international reactions. Paris welcomed this new stand of the United States, London showed its approval, while Canada went further, stressing that it is ready to withdraw support for Democratic Kampuchea retaining its UN representative seat. Australia said that the new U.S. stand will help accelerate the restoration of peace in Cambodia. Japan also welcomed the U.S. move, and expressed the hope that it will help accelerate the establishment of a supreme national council in Cambodia in accordance with the spirit of the Tokyo agreement reached last June. Bangkok said that the U.S. adjustment was not a surprise and that it had expected this for quite some time. New Delhi called the U.S. move a positive act and Moscow termed it a great, prompt step toward narrowing USSR-U.S. differences. Phnom Penh held that the new U.S. stand meets the aspirations of the Cambodian people.

The adjustment of the U.S. policy and the prompt international reaction show the following important points:

First, world public opinion is very concerned about the danger of the Khmer Rouge returning to power in Cambodia and wants to immediately stop this danger by all means. Second, people have realized that it is irrational to let the civil war continue in Cambodia in order to poison the political atmosphere in the region and the world and to hinder the normalization of relations between nations in a region where Vietnam is the victim of an arbitrary and unjust trade embargo. Third, many countries are ready to participate in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue, but it seems as if they have been blocked by an unseen [voo hinhf] barrier. Fourth, public opinion has noted Vietnam's flexibility and attitude of goodwill in the negotiating process to settle the Cambodian issue and has recognized Vietnam's total troop withdrawal from Cambodia. This indicates that Vietnam's words always match its deeds. Fifth, the world community has recognized the Phnom Penh government's growth and maturity in leading the people to rebuild Cambodia from the ruins caused by the genocidal clique. Many countries have affirmed that the Phnom Penh government is effectively controlling almost all parts of the Cambodian nation and that it is the only force that can prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power in Cambodia.

It is necessary to say that Mr. Baker's 18 July statement dealt a hard blow to the Cambodian opposition which is controlled by the Khmer Rouge. These factions have experienced differences and are weakening.

It is noteworthy that efforts to find a solution to the Cambodian issue, which were at a stalemate for more

than a decade, have now made important progress. Following the EC's decision to stop supporting the Cambodian tripartite coalition's seat at the United Nations, Mr. Baker's 18 July statement may produce a new trend in the policy of ASEAN, whose foreign ministers began meeting on 24 July to discuss the Cambodian issue.

It is hoped that ASEAN countries will take concrete steps in solving the issue consistent with the current situation and the general trend, that the United Nations will play a more important role in resolving the Cambodian issue by stopping its recognition of the Cambodian tripartite coalition's UN seat, and that the U.S. secretary of state's statement will accelerate the dialogue process in order to reach a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently welcomed Mr. Baker's 18 July statement and stressed that Vietnam is ready to hold talks on the Cambodian issue with all countries concerned.

Public opinion also hopes that following Mr. Baker's statement, the Washington Administration will take concrete steps, including the cessation of aid to Cambodian opposition factions, the abolishment of its embargo against Vietnam and Cambodia, and the institution of direct talks with Hanoi and Phnom Penh. Through these acts, the United States could contribute to resolving the Cambodian issue and to restoring an atmosphere of peace, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Laos' Nouthak Phoumsavan Continues Visit

Views Relations With SRV

*BK2507124590 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Station correspondent's interview with Lao Supreme Assembly President Nouthak Phoumsavan on the "significance of his current visit to Vietnam"; place and date not given—portions recorded in Lao fading into English translation]

[Text] A delegation of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly led by its president, Nouthak Phoumsavan, paid an official friendship visit to Vietnam. In an interview with our radio correspondent on the significance of purposes of the visit, President Nouthak Phoumsavan said:

[Begin recording] It is an honor for me to visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, native land of the great President Ho Chi Minh, and I am very glad at the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their cause of renovation. These achievements are shown clearly in many fields, such as agricultural production, monetary stability, the expansion of external economic relations, and improvements of spiritual and material life of the people. These things show the talents and correct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

My visit to Vietnam this time is to make contributions for consolidating and strengthening the special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in the new situation of renovation. Therefore, this visit is of important significance. [end recording]

On the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, President Nhouhak Phousavan said: Vietnam and Laos are two fraternal countries which have shoulder to shoulder shared the weals and woes and together worked for the common ideology in the whole period of national liberation revolution as well as at present. On the revolutionary road full of hardships and sacrifices, the special solidarity, pious, loyal, and all-sided cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, taken shape and cultivated by the great President Ho Chi Minh, have become one of the decisive factors for the victories of the revolutions of the two countries.

Mr. Nhouhak Phoumsavan stated he was very glad to see that the special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam have further been consolidated, and a new milestone for the development of relations was the signing of the joint statement in July 1989 in Vientiane by Vietnamese party leader Nguyen Van Linh and his Lao counterpart Kaysone Phomvihane.

In the new situation at present as well as in future, Mr. Nhouhak Phoumsavan added: It is necessary to strengthen the special solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Laos and Vietnam with new materials on the basis of respect for mutual independence, sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefits to lead the revolutionary cause of Laos and Vietnam to victory, actively making contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, friendship, and cooperation in the region.

On the results recorded by the Lao people in their cause of renovation, President Nhouhak Phousavan said:

[Begin recording] In implementation of the renovation put forth by our party, the Lao people have gained initial achievements. For example, there were developments in agricultural production, the market has been enlarged, distribution and circulation of goods have been regulated, prices have been stable, external economic relations have been expanded, the people's lives have been improved, the people's sense of mastery is heightened step by step, and political security and social order are consolidated. However, we have striven to overcome difficulties in many aspects. The initial achievements of the Lao people cannot be separated from the precious support and assistance in the spirit of fraternal friendship of the party, state, and people of Vietnam. I express my profound gratitude to that wholehearted assistance. I sincerely wish the Vietnamese people greater victories in their cause of renovation. [end recording]

Pays Homage to Ho Chi Minh

*BK2407155890 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
24 Jul 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24—President of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly (PSA) Nhouhak Phoumsavan and his party this morning paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

The Lao guests were accompanied by Vietnamese National Assembly Vice Chairman Phung Quang Tuu and other senior Vietnamese officials.

Meets Vo Chi Cong

*BK2507155790 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 25—Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and State Council president, received in Ho Chi Minh City this afternoon Nhouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, who is now in the city to continue his official visit to Vietnam. The two presidents informed each other of the political, economic and social situations in their respective countries, and exchanged views on international situations of mutual concern. They reaffirmed their endeavours to promote the special solidarity and friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

President Vo Chi Cong wished for the further development of the solidarity and special friendship between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

Leaves for South

*BK2507075790 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 25—The delegation of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly led by Nhouhak Phoumsavan, president of the assembly and politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, left here this morning for southern provinces to continue its Vietnam visit.

Before departure, Nhouhak Phoumsavan expressed his sincere thanks to the National Assembly and people of Vietnam for their hospitality. He highly appreciated the results of his talks with his Vietnamese counterpart, Le Quang Dao, as important contributions to promoting the friendship and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

For his part, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao expressed his satisfaction at the agreements reached during the talks and his wishes for the further consolidation and development of the assistance and cooperation between the national assemblies and peoples of the two countries.

The delegation will be accompanied during its visit to southern Vietnam by Vu Mao, head of the Office of the National Assembly and State Council, and Bouasi Chale-unsouk, Lao ambassador to Vietnam.

Laos, Cambodia Send Sympathies to Flood Victims

*BK2407154990 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
24 Jul 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24—Vietnamese party and state leaders have received messages of sympathies from their Lao and Cambodian counterparts over human and material losses caused by recent floods to several regions in Vietnam.

The message from Laos was jointly signed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nouthak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly. The message from Cambodia was signed by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The messages expressed their hope that the Vietnamese people in the flood-stricken areas would soon overcome difficulties and their life would soon return to normal.

Australia Reportedly To Send Emergency Aid

*BK2607155790 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT
26 Jul 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 26—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Gareth Evans was reported to have said in Canberra on July 23 that the Australian Government had decided to send 100,000 dollars as emergency aid to Vietnam to help ease food shortages in flood-stricken areas.

'Get-Together' Marks Space Flight With USSR

*BK2407155390 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT
24 Jul 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24—A get-together took place here yesterday evening to mark the 10th anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet space flight (July 23).

Present at the event were Dang Huu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, and Anatoliy Sergeyevich Veronin, minister counsellor of the Soviet Embassy.

Addressing the audience, the Soviet diplomat said the successful Vietnamese-Soviet space flight 10 years ago marked a new development of the scientific cooperation between the two countries. He said that the recent 28th CPSU Congress reiterated the Soviet Union's continued efforts to further develop cooperation with its fraternal and friendly countries, including Vietnam.

Taking the floor, Dang Huu informed the audience of the use of pictures and documents taken by cosmonaut

Pham Tuan during his space flight in the planning and expansion of some scientific and technological fields in Vietnam.

Leaders Greet Cuba on National Rebellion Day

*BK2507161190 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 25—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh, State Council President Vo Chi Cong, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi today sent their greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of both the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the 37th day of National Rebellion of the country (July 26).

The message praises the July 26, 1953 attack on the Moncada barracks as a glorious epic in Cuba's history, ushering in a decisive period in the Cuban people's staunch, heroic struggle which led to the victory on Jan. 1, 1959, over-throwing the Batista dictatorship and bringing the country into an era of independence, freedom and socialism.

The message highlights achievements recorded by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba over the past more than three decades in surmounting trials and hardships, spoiling the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage, and developing the country, thus actively contributing to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. It also expresses the joy of the communist party, the government and the entire people of Vietnam over those achievements, and wishes the fraternal Cuban people still greater successes in their glorious revolutionary cause.

On this occasion, Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao has also extended his greetings to the President of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Power, Juan Escalona Reguera.

Sports Team To Participate in Beijing Asiad

*BK2407073990 Hanoi VNA in English 0654 GMT
24 Jul 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24—A 114-member Vietnamese sport team will participate in the 11th Asiad to be held in Beijing, China, from Sep. 22-Oct. 7, announced the Vietnam Olympic Committee recently.

The Vietnamese athletes will compete in 11 (eleven) events: shooting, table-tennis, boxing, women's gymnastics with apparatus, all-in wrestling, track-and-field, swimming, men's volley-ball, martial art, judo and fencing.

The team is led by Prof. [Professor] Duong Nghiep Chi, vice president of the Vietnam Olympic Committee.

Directive on Military Party Congresses Issued

*BK2107085690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 20 Jul 90*

[Text] The party Central Committee's Military Commission Standing Body recently issued a directive calling for party congresses at various levels in the Armed Forces to discuss the implementation of various essential party-building tasks from now until the seventh party congress. Guidance must be directed at the following two major tasks:

- fostering and enhancing the political stance and working abilities of the contingent of party cadres and members, and
- satisfactorily conducting party congresses at various levels.

Doan Khue Inspects Training Among Army Units

*BK2407071190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 22 Jul 90*

[Text] Last week, General Doan Khue, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the VPA General Staff, inspected training activities in a number of units of the Huong Giang Military Corps, the Quyet Thang Military Corps, and the Signal and Liaison Corps. The chief of the general staff also inspected on-the-spot detachment tactical training for a number of cadres at company level of units M-01 and S-09.

On this occasion, General Doan Khue was briefed by various unit commanders on the results of the development and training of their units in accordance with five requirements to make them firm and strong in all aspects during the first six months of 1990.

Radio Notes Continuance of Forest Destruction

*BK2507095990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] According to preliminary statistics, during the first six months of this year as much as 10,000 hectares of forests have been destroyed by fire, man or insects. The 284 reported fires alone have damaged 4,900 hectares of forests of precious timber.

Meanwhile, the indiscriminate exploitation of forests continues to be serious. Many organizations and individuals have felled trees with precious timber for export or for illegal sale in the country. A number of state-run units such as the Song Hieu Union of Agro-Forestry Enterprises, have failed to impose the ban on forest access and have illegally exploited thousands of cubic meters of timber from forest reserves.

Although various localities have actively investigated and dealt with some cases of trespassing, their efficiency in this respect remains low. Meanwhile, due to the slow progress of organizing on-the-spot forest control, the failure to inspect forests before and after exploitation, and the issuance of exploitation permits that are incompatible with the ability of the forest to sustain itself, forest resources continue to decline.

Australia

'Extreme Disappointment' on U.S. Sugar Decision

*BK2607080490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] Australia has expressed extreme disappointment at the American Congress decision against the reduction in price support for sugar. Two federal ministers, Dr. Neil Blewett and Mr. John Kerin, said the vote on the sugar revisions of the American Farm Bill ignored consultations between Australia and the United States. They said assistance to the American sugar industry had imposed (?freight) costs on efficient exporters. The ministers said a decision last year under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade obliged the United States to revise its import (?scheme) in consultation with Australia.

Fiji

Opposition Condemns 'Racist' Constitution

*BK2507130590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[By Davendra Sharma]

[Text] Suva, July 25 (AFP)—Fiji's main opposition party Wednesday condemned the country's "racist" Constitution following its promulgation earlier in the day, and urged foreign governments to reject it outright.

The deposed National Federation-Fiji Labour Party coalition said that the Constitution, which guarantees political power to the indigenous Fijian minority, will create "dissension and foster insecurity among Indians". "We condemn it outright and we believe the government has sown the seeds of instability and disharmony by adopting this document," coalition member Tupeni Baba said in Suva.

Mr. Baba, who was education minister in the Indian-dominated government overthrown by the Army in 1987, said the opposition called on all nations "mindful of Commonwealth and United Nations principles to condemn this racist Constitution." He said that the opposition, backed by most of Fiji's 337,000 ethnic Indians, some of the 352,000 indigenous Fijians and Chinese and part-Europeans, stood by its demand for a referendum. "Because the Constitution did not follow the democratic process in its development, we will not participate in its implementation," he said. "We will be boycotting any general elections under this Constitution and we firmly hold our belief of equal rights for all major races. We oppose the constitutional provision of granting indigenous Fijians bigger political rights than others." Mr. Baba said the opposition also rejects "the enormous powers given to the president and his election by a group and not by the people."

Promulgating the Constitution, President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau said it guaranteed Fijians 37 of the 70

seats in the lower house of Parliament. The executive president will be a Fijian elected by the country's traditional chiefs. In a speech to the nation, Ratu Sir Penaia said he looked forward to "a caring and productive society. We see a new order of hope, peace, reconciliation and progress in which the fundamental rights of all citizens are guaranteed," he said. Fijians, he went on, had become "a minority in their own land" under British colonial rule, when thousands of Indian labourers were imported. But a recent increase in the Fijian population "lends support to the proposed pattern of seat allocation in the House of Representatives." The official Bureau of Statistics estimates that Fijians will be an overwhelming majority race by the next census in 1996.

Ratu Sir Penaia described the traditional chiefs as "a force of moderation, balance and fair play... a stabilising presence and the living symbol for Fijians going back more than 3,000 years" who had acted as mediators between Fijians and the Indian community.

New Zealand

Peace Talks on Bougainville Issue To Proceed

*BK2507101790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT
25 Jul 90*

[Text] Wellington, July 25 (AFP)—Parties to planned peace talks aimed at resolving Papua New Guinea's [PNG] Bougainville crisis overcame a last-minute hitch over international media observers, government sources here said Wednesday. They said that both sides at the talks set for Sunday had accepted South Pacific short-wave broadcasters Radio New Zealand International and Radio Australia as the organisations which should provide international observers.

The talks between the Papua New Guinea Government and the secessionist Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) will be held aboard the supply ship HMNZS Endeavour anchored off Rabaul, in New Britain Province, northeastern Papua New Guinea.

Radio New Zealand said Wednesday that along with Radio Australia it had agreed to provide staff to cover the talks, removing what government sources said was the last key issue holding up the negotiations. The approach for foreign media observers followed concern from the BRA that coverage of the talks would be curtailed.

New Zealand's High Commissioner in Port Moresby, John Hayes, said in a statement here that New Zealand had "responded to an important and sensitive request from a close neighbour and friend" to help facilitate the negotiations. "We are not a party to the talks, we do not interfere in the internal affairs of another country," he said. Three New Zealand naval vessels are due to arrive at Rabaul in the next few days and Mr. Hayes said Wednesday they would be available for "as long as necessary."

Foreign Minister Sir Michael Somare will lead the Papua New Guinea side at the talks, originally set to begin Thursday but deferred until Sunday pending the arrival of the New Zealand ships.

The BRA has been in control of mineral-rich Bougainville since the Papua New Guinea Government withdrew its security forces from the island during a ceasefire earlier this year. More than 80 people were killed during 16 months of conflict on the island prior to the BRA's unilateral declaration of secession on May 17. The conflict forced Bougainville Copper Ltd. to shut down its giant copper mine at Panguna in May last year, a move which has cost the government nearly one sixth of its total annual revenue.

Papua New Guinea

Protesters Throw Stones at Prime Minister

BK2607135990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1256 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Port Moresby, July 26 (AFP)—Protesters Thursday pelted Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu with sticks, stones and bottles, accusing him of corruption and demanding his resignation. Mr. Namaliu, surrounded by government ministers and more than 300 policemen, was standing on a truck addressing a crowd of several thousand which demanded that Parliament be dissolved. When he rejected the crowd's demands that he and top ministers resign, many protesters started booing and walking away. But someone near the front threw a stick which heralded a host of missiles although no-one appeared hurt. Mr. Namaliu later told reporters, "I wasn't threatened at all."

The rally followed allegations that corruption had helped Mr. Namaliu defeat a recent no-confidence motion in Parliament. The crowd also called on Deputy Prime Minister Ted Diro, Finance Minister Paul Pora and four former ministers to quit. The student-organised march became hostile when Mr. Namaliu refused its demands and said he would refer the corruption charges to the ombudsman. Police quickly ushered away the prime minister and his party from the spot near Parliament House while sections of the crowd fled, expecting tear gas to be fired. More than 300 policemen, including three 30-man riot squads, dogs and two helicopters were standing by to avert any outbreak of violence. Schools and some shops and markets remained closed, bus companies refused to operate and many people stayed at home in case the protest became wild.

In March last year police killed a protester when a crowd rampaged here.

"So-called peace protest marches turn out to be people taking to the streets and damaging property," a senior policeman said early in the rally.

Mr. Namaliu later praised student organisers who supervised the march to Parliament House. "I must commend

the students, the student leaders in particular, for having controlled the march and gathering so extremely well," he said. Students and others strode in provincial groups chanting, singing and waving banners. "Corrupt, unjust, elected bunch of deviant egotists," screamed one banner. "Revolution is the solution," yelled another.

Student leader Dominic Sengi said that up to 8,000 people took part in the rally. "We have stressed that the nation through the media is keeping a close watch," Mr. Sengi said. Albert Mola, chief superintendant police, said that "4,000 to 5,000 at least" marched.

The protesters gathered near Parliament House after student leaders who presented Mr. Namaliu with a petition obtained a promise from him that he would address the crowd. Following Mr. Namaliu's quick exit, the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Parliament Discusses Indonesia-Irian Jaya Issue

BK2507094490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] A member of the Papua New Guinea Parliament claimed today that Indonesian soldiers had captured and shot seven Papua New Guineans near the Irian Jayan border. Papua New Guinea's deputy prime minister, Mr. Ted Diro, admitted there had been what he called an incident. Mr. Diro then went on to tell the Parliament that Papua New Guinea would continue to have problems along the border until it took a tougher stand against the Irian Jayan rebel movement, the OPM [Organisasi Papua Merdeka—Free Papua Movement], and that was now happening. Here is Sean Dorney in Port Moresby.

[Begin recording] [Dorney] Mr. Diro claimed Papua New Guinea was as powerless to help the Melanesians of Irian Jaya break away from Indonesian rule as it was to help the aborigines in Australia achieve their independence. And the sooner Papua New Guineans understood what he said the better. He was speaking during question time in Parliament in answer to the member from (Manas) who asked for confirmation of reports he had had that Indonesian soldiers had crossed over the Irian Jayan border into Papua New Guinea, captured seven Papua New Guinean village people, taken them back into Irian Jaya, and killed them.

Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Sir Michael Somare, is away at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, and so Mr. Diro answered the question as deputy prime minister. He said Sir Michael had been in contact with Indonesia's foreign minister, Mr. Ali Alatas, and he has been pursuing that incident. But Mr. Diro said the real issue was the Papua New Guinea Government's attitude to the Irian Jayan rebel movement, the OPM.

[Diro] For the last 16 or 17 years, no government has taken a firm stand against the OPM. We have said one thing and done another, and this government for the first time is addressing that issue.

[Dorney] As part of that new hardline approach, Papua New Guinea last weekend deported a leading OPM identity, Mr. Mecki Solasa, to Indonesia where his relatives and lawyer claim he will be executed.

The member from (Moreby), Mr. (Richalo Somana), claims Papua New Guinea should stand up to Indonesia.

[(Somana)] How is it that forever while we constantly, sort of, try to resolve problems in a peaceful and negotiatory manner while Indonesians are actually breaking the laws of our nation. So, the question... [changes thought] The sovereignty question is very important. Could the deputy prime minister inform the nation if there is any violation, and if there is any violation—and people now are witnessing violations—what are we going to do about that? Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

[Parliamentary speaker] Thank you, Member. The deputy prime minister.

[Diro] This is an extremely sensitive and very, very difficult question. You have to be realistic about the nation's foreign policy. You have to appreciate your own position in the regional affairs, your own strength, your ability. It is like the David and Goliath syndrome. You have to be very, very realistic, and you have to appreciate the situation that prevails along the border. I personally, Mr. Speaker, liken the issue of OPM to that of Maoris in New Zealand and the aborigines in Australia. In these three places, the minority population has been totally absorbed by the metropolitan powers, and there is nothing that anyone in Papua New Guinea can do about West Irian. [end recording]

Indonesia Urged To Clarify Minister's Views

*BK2607110290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 26 Jul 90*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The Indonesian military is apparently concerned by Papua New Guinea's [PNG] handling of the Bougainville crisis. After a newspaper report was published in Australia, the country's opposition leader, Dr John Hewson, confirmed that Indonesia's defense minister, General Benni Murdani, told him in a private meeting that Australia should be playing a larger military role in the Bougainville crisis.

In Jakarta where foreign ministers are meeting after their regional ASEAN forum, Stuart Heather reports that

Papua New Guinea will be seeking clarification from Indonesia about General Murdani's views.

[Begin recording] [Heather] Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Sir Michael Somare, says he is concerned that his country's internal affairs were discussed by Australian and Indonesian politicians without PNG's involvement, but he said the discussions probably took place in the context of talking about stability and security in the region. Nevertheless, Sir Michael says he will ask Indonesia for clarification of the defense minister's views and he says no, PNG does not need more military assistance from Australia to solve the Bougainville problem. He says troops would not go back on to the island (?in the) combat role. Sir Michael, were you aware of these comments by General Murdani before they were released to the Australian media?

[Somare] No, I was not aware of it, but I was told this morning by my colleague, Australian Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans, that General Murdani has made some comments. In relation to the comments made by General Murdani, I would like to say that I think we are capable of, you know, (?manning) our own organization. I do not think we would. Unless it is necessary to ask for Australian aid, we will not. But, so far, I think, we can handle it without having to ask Australia for assistance.

[Heather] Now, as Indonesia's defense minister appears to hold these views, would you have liked to have been informed about them beforehand rather [words indistinct] seeing them in the Australian press?

[Somare] But I think, you know, normally, it comes through foreign affairs, perhaps, something that has been missing, it does not come through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Indonesia to pass on to us. But, I think Foreign Minister Alatas and I have a very good understanding on what is happening. As far as our border goes, it comes from the defense commander to the Australian opposition leader. As I said, I think the matter was in confidence, but it has gone to the paper now. It is a public knowledge, but I think that was something meant to be between the two people concerned.

[Heather] Have you sought clarification or will you seek clarification [words indistinct] from Indonesia?

[Somare] Well, I am pretty sure that I will. I myself will take it up and will [words indistinct] whoever followed it up, but I think it has not been discussed with me. I have been, all this week and these few days, I have been (?meeting) with Foreign Minister Alatas, and it has not been expressed to me. [end recording]